THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,738—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st „	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	...	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	–
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	–
8th „	PERSIA	8000	...	–
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	* ARCADIA	7000	...	–
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	...	–
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	–
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	–
19th „	MALOJA	12500	...	–
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	–
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903	„ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832	„ 953*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	5th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	5th Sept.	9 a. m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	6th Sept.	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barjora 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
3rd September, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

·GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
Somali	2655	Kasch	17th Sept. 1912.
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
*Locksley Hall	3634	......	...	4 Sept.	...
*Netherby Hall	4461	......	...	..	...
Trafford Hall	5321	......	...	..	15 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	.....	30 Aug.	..	15 „
City of Poona	3500	.....	...	..	10 „
*Merton Hall	4327	.....	13 Sept.	..	3 Oct.
City of Benares	6973	......	21 „	..	11 „
City of Calcutta	7630	3 Sept.	27 „	...	17 „
City of Paris	9232	19 „	9/10 Oct.	..	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7475	28 „	21 „	..	9 „
*Newby Hall	4388	5 Oct.	29 „	...	19 „
City of Glasgow	6529	16 „	7/8 Nov.	..	28 „
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	16 „	..	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	23 „	...	13 „
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 „
City of Lahore	6875	30 „	23 „	—	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	1913 2/3 Jan.	...	25 „

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..........£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..........£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SMOKER SIR ?

We question whether any house East of Suez can show a collection of smoker's commodities, so replete or in so charming a variety as that now being displayed in our show cases. To our hitherto representative collection we have recently added lavishly, and we would impress on our customers that every piece of Gold or Silver is

BRITISH HALL-MARKED

That useful adjunct to the smoker of the fragrant Turkish or Egyptian, the CIGARETTE CASE, is to be seen in a plethora of shapes and styles ; curved and straight ; single and double ; long and short ; plain and engine-turned ; heavy and light ; of which we have

OVER A GROSS

to select from. There are, besides, TOBACCO BOXES, MATCH BOXES, CIGARETTE BOXES, CIGARETTE HOLDERS, CIGAR CUTTERS, POCKET CIGAR or CIGARETTE LIGHTERS, the "EVER-READY" LIGHTER and other knick-knacks which appeal to the smoker and are so popular and useful also for presentation purposes.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY !

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

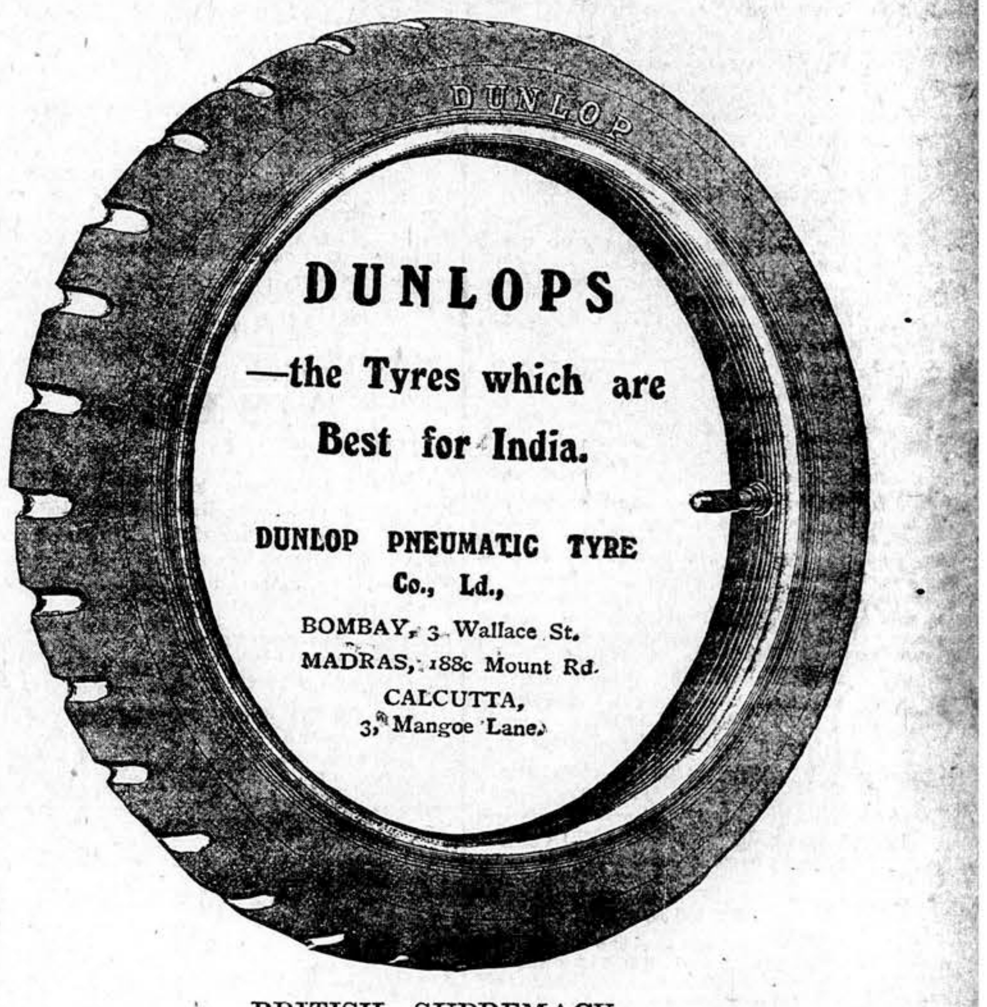
TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre
IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

ORDERS FOR THE

PARSI NEW YEAR

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM 1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI RAHIMABAI, daughter of KHATRI HAJI SULEMAN TAR and wife of NOOR MAHOMED EBRAHIM, late of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan inhabitant deceased.

NOOR MAHOMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Bapu Khote Street outside the Fort of Bombay ... ...Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. WALABARI,
The 28th day of August, 1912.

Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 3rd September, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1912.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th August to the 3rd September 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17,18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1912, at 3-45 P.M., (S. T.), when the following Resolution will be submitted:—

THAT the Secretaries and Treasurers Commission be calculated at 10 per cent. on the Nett profits of the Company prior to deduction of any allowance for depreciation, and the same to have retrospective effect from the 1st October, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1912, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-five (Rs. 25) per share was declared and will be paid on or after TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on 15th August, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld.

Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 15th August, 1912.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, for the half year ending 30th June, 1912, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared and will be paid on or after TUESDAY the 3rd September 1912, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 15th August, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the share certificates at the Company's Registered Office at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE, WADIA AND SONS,
Agents.
The Textile Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 15th August, 1912.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Thursday the 29th August, 1912, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, on the paid up amount of the Shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1912. This will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in the Morarbhai Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after 15th September, 1912 to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on that date (15-9-1912) on production of their Share Certificates,

By Order of the Board,
L. C. BALDWIN,
Acting Manager and Secretary.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS and COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on SATURDAY, the 7th of September, 1912, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1912.

2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.

4. To confirm the appointment of Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas as a Director.

5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1912.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 4th to 21st September, 1912, both days inclusive.

HALLO!
WHERE ARE YOU OFF TO!
ABBA!

WHICH ONE ?

OH! DON'T you know the OLDEST and most popular TAILORS' and OUTFITTERS' SHOP! ABBA is an household word amongst Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans alike. Go to

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co.,
Esplanade Cross Road, BOMBAY

and you will get every requisite for Gentleman's outfit. Prices moderate, Style up-to-date, and Fitting guaranteed.

NOW READY

THE

Motor Vehicles Law

BY

M. J. GILES,

Chief Inspector of Police,
Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Theatres & Motor Vehicles Department.

A HANDBOOK FOR THE USE OF OFFICIALS, MOTORISTS AND OTHERS

COMPRISING

THE BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1904 and RULE with Notes.

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THE PETROLEUM, CARBIDE OF CALCIUM & BOILER INSPECTION REGULATIONS

A DIGEST OF THE LEADING ENGLISH HIGH COURT MOTOR CASES

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER

AND

A MAP OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, Showing metalled and unmetalled Roads.

PRICE Rs. 2-8. Postage extra.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE,
BOMBAY.
and 32-1 Dalhousie Sq., CALCUTTA
OR FROM
THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, HEAD POLICE, OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.

1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.

1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.

1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.

1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.

1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.

3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.

2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.

1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.

2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.

2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.

1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.

1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.

1 Backing Machine.

1 Rolling Machine.

2 Type Casting Machines.

1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.

1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE :
A Picture Record of Recent European Events.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS :
Series IV.—Nine Events.

A TRAGEDY AT SEA
A Story of Bitter Revenge.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE
Never Did Run Smooth :
A Story of Continental Bandits and Apaches.

THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON:
The Scriptural Incident.

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The Author, Max Linder, in the Principal Part.

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT.
7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11 P. M.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
VERSUS
MADRAS GYMKHANA.

ON TUESDAY, 3rd September, on the Oval. Kick off 5-45 p.m. Admission to the Reserved Enclosure Rupee One. Limited number of chairs. Ladies free.

INSURANCES.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA ....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
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Adapted from LORD LYTTON Famous Novel.

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An Exciting and Stirring Story of Indian Wareface.

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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund........................	$	17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........................	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
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Hankow
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Ipoh
Johore
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New York
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 85,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 8,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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Samarkand
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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND....	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
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Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	„	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

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BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

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Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

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CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of September, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following :—

By order of Marwadi Dhuda Ramji and Co, and on account and at the risk of Vora Mahomedalli Hussanali, the mortgagor—

10 gold bangles about 23 1-2 tolas.

8 gold bangles about 19 1-4 tolas.

2 gold chains about 23 1-4 tolas.

6 gold bangles and 7 gold buttons about 10 tolas,

On account of the concerned.—

3 dozen ladies silver watches (Lever).

3 Crate's glass bucket lamps.

1 safe by Phillip and Son made of strong thick boiler plate fire and thief resisting.

1 do do. second quality.

4 safes by the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of iron bedstead, craddle sewing machines, etc.

5 cases Japanese lanterns.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :- Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Oilmanstores, Provisions, Perfumery, Patent Medicine, Shop Furniture of the Empire Stores, Empire Building, Hornby Road, near Boree Bunder.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, large quantity of Cross and Blackwalls provisions and oilmanstores, patent medicine, perfumery, Huntley and Palmer's and Jacob's biscuits, hams, bacons, chocolate by various makers. Brook Bond teas, etc., sliding, door cupboards, marble top, counter show cases, large shelves, chairs, copying press, clock, carriage whips, padlocks, door locks, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRIC FANS, LIGHT, etc.

On FRIDAY the 6th September, at 2 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to Share Bazar, substantial made teakwood office furniture of the Office of the Agent General of British Protectorates, in Africa consisting of office and writing tables, chairs, pigeon hole cupboards, glass and panel door cupboards, book-stands, benches, Oliver's typewriter duplicating machine, Avery's platform scale, screens, wall clocks, copying press, stands, electric lights, fans, table lamps, also several articles of household furniture, such as mahogany, Cheval glass, wash-hand and cardtables, iron cot, chairs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 4th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Hansali Tank Road, Dadar.

Under instructions from Mr. Karsondas Thakersey Rowjee, the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of ihe mortgagor Mahadeo Pandurang Nagweker, by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the said mortgagee, in the Indentures of mortgage, dated the 20th day of February, 1908, and further charge dated the 17th day of December, 1909, the following very valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.—All those two pieces or parcels of land, now formed into one, containing by admeasurement 3,437 square yards or thereabouts according to conveyance dated 27th January, 1906, and 3,465 square yards according to the Collectors Bills and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 34, 727, 728, 34, New Nos. 3452, 4670, 4671 and 3535, Old Survey Nos. 361, 361, 161 and 361 and New Survey Nos. 2, 3-1441 and 11440 together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward Nos. 4250 (1) and (2), 4251-4253, 4274 (2) 4276, 4291-4292, 4293 and Street Nos. 611, 611A, 612-614, 635A, 637, 651, 652, 653 and all which premises are situate on the South side of Hansali Tank Road, Dadar, at Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Gangadas Keshawdas Mehta and partly by the property of Ram Gopal Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jao Miranda and partly by the property belonging to Church of N. S. Degalvacao, on or towards the North by the said Hansali Tank Road and or towards the South by the property of Kasinath Baba Moray Nana Haldanker and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagee.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee Hiralal and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties situate at Mandvie Khan Bazaar, Mody Bazar, Kazi Syed Street.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 3rd instant at 4-30 p. m, (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Dayal Mavjee the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mandvie Khan Bazaar or Mody Bazar or Kazi Syed Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards and six ninths of another square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old Noe 701, New No. 6411, Old Survey No. 489. and New Survey No. 2773 and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388, 89, Street Nos. 216, 220 and 220A and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Kazi Syed Street aforesaid on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property described in Lot No. 2 and on or towards the South by the House of Nursey Mulji and Gokul Mulji and which said premises were formerly and are now the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

Lot No. 2.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mandvie Khan Bazaar or Mody Bazar, Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2775 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward Nos. 1390 and 1391, Street Nos. 222-226-226 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Kazi Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1 and on or towards the North by the house of Parmanand Nursey and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ARTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., the surplus stock of Messrs. King & Co. removing their shop to the new premises consisting of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos, facsimile, repreduction, etc., etc., by eminent artists in rich frames.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to person who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1912.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
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B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [2ND SEPT. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
50 Boxes Sovs...	37,50,000	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank
50 Boxes Sovs...	37,50,000	Perth	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	16	18,668
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	19	22,680

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady with T. T. available at 1s. 4 1-32d., but with a fair enquiry the rate soon went to 1s. 4d. The Demand rate is 1s. 4 1-32d. and for 3 months' sight Credits the general quotations was 1s. 4 1-4d., at which a few bills have been placed. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 14th Sept
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149
Shanghai „	...203 1-4
Japan „	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 5-8 for the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the morning. Later on the advance was lost, and the market steady at the opening rates for the remainder of the day, with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 12 0
Settlement ...	„ 96 10 0

BULLION:—

There was a further rise of 3-16 in the price of ready Silver in London on Saturday, the rate being 29 1-16. For delivery in two months the price was 1-8 higher at 28 7-8. New York was 1-2 up at 63 1-8. The local market opened steadier at 73 1-16 ex duty for ready bars and has kept steady during the day with a moderate business passing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs. 24 0 3
Australian „ ...	... „ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ...	... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	... „ 73 1 0
1st Settlement ...	... „ 73 1 0
2nd Settlement ...	... „ 73 5 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	... „ 82 7 0
1st Settlement ...	... „ 82 7 0
2nd Settlement ...	... „ 82 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Liverpool market declined 3 to 4 points on Saturday. New York and New Orleans markets were closed and remain closed to-day for Labour Day. Yesterday (Sunday), in the bazaar, the rate for good Broach advanced to Rs. 291 1-2. This morning the market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 290 to Rs. 291. There was little business doing during the morning though Japan shippers were reported to be sellers. At Colaba the market was irregular; good Broach fluctuating between Rs. 291 1-2 and Rs. 293, the closing rates being as under. For other descriptions prices are nominal. There were buyers of fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 273 but no sellers.

Ready cotton is quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	299	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	292-93	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	286	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... „	283	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	276	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	273-4	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... „	268	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... „	253	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... „	257	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	... „	260	Dec.
„ „ „		265	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... „	242-3.	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·93	5·89	5·84
—02	—02	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·84	5·85	5·83
—02	—02	—02
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
5·87	5·89	5·89
—02	—02	New position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The firm tone of the home market has caused a better feeling here and prices are higher all round.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 10 15 0 B.T.
September ...	... „ 10 11 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	... „ 10 11 6 „

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... „ 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „	... „ 9 1 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ...	... „ 47 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 12 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 39 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... „ 27 0 0
Forward ...	... „ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 6 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ...	„ 5 5 0 „
„ „ May 1913 ...	„ 5 7 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,735
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	69

MILLS.

David	502 1-2
Kohinoor	865
Manockji Petit	3,195 Oct.
New Great Eastern	265
Standard	1,375
Sun Mill	132 1-2
Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary ...	497 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile	94
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	174 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	292 1-2

We would remind the shareholders of the Sun Mills that applications for the new issue of shares should be sent to the Company's office on or before the 4th instant.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,238	bales.
Wheat	30,918	cwts.
Linseed	6,856	„
Rapeseed	900	„
Gingellyseed	28	„
Poppyseed	265	„
Groundnuts...	986	„
Castorseed	1,077	„
Rice	4,235	„
Myrabollams...	Nil	
Cottonseed	1,128	„
Mowraseed	604	„
Gram	3,139	„
Joowar	2,457	„
Maize	Nil	
Barley	1,885	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 31st Aug 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 24th Aug. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 24. Rs.	Aug. 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,48,43,757	1,44,24,693
Other Deposits	10,94,79,013	11,58,17,393
Post Bills	4,399	4,399
Sundries	18,56,622	19,17,500
	14,67,83,791	15,27,63,985
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	2,42,25,674	2,40,86,704
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,07,33,360	1,07,82,913
Loans do. do. ...	4,43,40,619	4,83,02,468
Bills discounted and purchased	1,71,12,360	1,67,86,919
Dead Stock	2,34,675	2,34,674
Stamps	4,609	4,650
Bullion	13,83,000	13,11,504
Balances with other Banks	5,96,109	8,25,993
Sundries........................	1,11,308	1,43,604
Cash	4,79,73,217	5,02,15,696
	14,67,83,791	15,27,63,985

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—35 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha 332 bales wool, D Keondanmall; 70 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 15 bales hides, N Kassam; 20 bales wool, Ebjee Shivji; 52 bales wool, D Nagjee; 517 bales wool, M Balia; 19 bales wool, Purshotumdas.

Dunbarmoor s—15 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 675 cwts cottonseed cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 125 bales rags, C Perajee and Co.

City of Athens s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 bales carpet, J M Savchand; 10 cases chinaware, Coults and Co; 5 cases curry powder H Mancherji and Sons; 12 bales hides, A H Bundally; 165 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 74 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 36 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2 cases candle wood boxes, 1 case curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 5 cwts condiments, N K Jussawalla; 3 bundles carpets, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 33 cwts fishmaw A Hussain and Co; 37 cwts gum, A H Mowjee and Co; 15 bales skins, P K Lalkaka and Co; 9 bales skins, R Moledina; 34 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka; 101 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets Thos Cook and Son.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—50 bales twist S. J. David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—110 bales hemp K. Visram and Co; 198 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co.

City of Athens s—19,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 991 cwts wheat, 201 cwts mustardseed. J. Fachiri.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umsinga s—3,900 tons manganese ore, R. A Willis.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—80 cwts old rubber tyre, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—18,270 cwts cottonseed Arjeon Khimjee; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—610 bales cotton Kiddle Reeve and Co 6,006 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 4,500 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Chupra s—132 cwts tin Shippings, Cox's shipping agency.

FOR FORT SAID (for order.)

City of Perth s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOWERBY—September 1, at Pali Hill, Bandra Bombay, the wife of M. H. Sowerby, Indian Civil Veterinary Dept., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p. m.
Cricket :—Bombay Gymkhana v Poona Gymkhana, Aligarh Teams Match.
Football—Rugby Tournament—Oval.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "The world judges a man by what he does, not by what he says he is going to do."—"Philadelphia Commercial."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "China" with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo left here at Aden 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" sails on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	A Bunch of Roses......	Chapi
Valse...............	Phyrne	Zaluets
Intermezzo	Heartsease	Macbeth
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Gavotte	Confidences	Wesly
Selection	Irish Airs	Godfrey
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung l
Two Step	Moonstruck................	Higgs

LECTURE.—Dr. R. V. Khedkar, M.D., F.R.C.S. will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21 Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject :—"Adwaitism of the Vedanta." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,988. Among them the number of new admissions was 671 classified as stated:—Bhattias 38; Vanias 139; Brahmins 130; Lohanas 13; other castes 351. Total 671. The average daily attendance was 96.

ACCIDENTS—A Hindu girl named Sundrabai, residing at Haines Road, was admitted on Saturday last into the J. J. Hospital for the treatment of injuries received while walking across a plank, which was over an aperture in the floor of a building under repairs at Haines Road. The plank slipped and she fell to the ground fracturing her skull and right collar-bone. On Sunday evening at 4 p. m. a Mahomedan girl of 9 years, named Jaimnabai, received serious injuries to her head as the result of a fall by losing her balance while trying to reach a bodice, which had been left to dry at a window. She was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where she is under treatment. A Hindu youth named Luxman Mahadeo fell into a well near Marine Lines on Saturday, having slipped while drawing water. He was drowned and the Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Government currency notes to the value of Rs. 2,500 have been missed from the box of Abduljaharkhan Sajaralikhan, a zemindar, belonging to Patna, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday last and was living in the Kashmir Hotel, Sitaram's buildings, near the Crawford Market. Abduljaharkhan was accompanied by one Hafiz Mahomed Sayed, and on Sunday morning at eight o'clock both of them went out in search of a Mussafferkhana. When they got down to the road Abduljaharkhan giving the key of his box to his companion asked him to go up to his rooms in the hotel and lock up the clothes which were lying there. His companion went up and returned in a short time, and gave back the key to Abduljakarkhan. Then they went out and at last reached the Paydhonie Mosque. There Abduljaharkhan spent some time in prayer. Finishing his prayers he looked for Hafiz Mahomed who was found to be asleep. He was called several times, but refused to move and return with Abdul-Jaharkhan. The latter on return to the hotel found his box open and the notes stolen. Enquiries by the Police are in progress.—Two more thefts were also reported on Sunday. In one case the pan-shop of a Mahomedan woman named Ameenbai was broken open and cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 579 was carried away from a wooden box.—It appears the woman closed her shop at 8 p. m. and went out, but on return at 1 a. m. found that a theft had been committed.—A merchant named Essaji Valliji has reported to the police that his room in Agiary lane, has been broken into and property valued at Rs. 1,407 stolen. The property consists of ornaments and wearing apparel.

YOUNG MOHAMEDANS.—The third annual general meeting of the Young Men Mohamedans Association was held on Sunday in the Anjuman Islam school Hall, New Nagpada, under the presidency of Mr. Mohamed Yoosuf Nazim. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Syed Ibrahim Kadiri read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed by the members. The President remarked that they had assembled there as brethren and therefore they should do all that is required of them in that spirit. He then asked Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadiri to read the report for last year, which, after some additions and alterations, was adopted unanimously. Mr. Syed Abdul Wahed, remarking on the report, said that it would have been better if the purport of every lecture delivered during the year under review had been embodied in the report. The report stated that 22 lectures on different subjects were delivered at the weekly meetings, and funds for the library and cricket were organised, and the question of site for a building for the Association on Queen's Road was under the consideration of Government. It appealed to the generosity of well-to-do Mohamedans to come forward and help the Association. Before the question of election of office-bearers for the ensuing year was taken up, the Secretary said that it was necessary to amend rules Nos. 17 and 19 of the Association and they were then unanimously amended. Afterwards the President took up the question of election. Mr. Syed Ibrahim Kadiri proposed and Mr. Mulla Husein Abbas Kaiser seconded that Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Esmail Sobhani be requested to accept the presidency of the Association, which was carried unanimously. Mr. M. U. Nazim then proposed and Mr. Abdul Ghani seconded that Mr. Abdul Hamid Muzafferi be appointed vice-president of the Association which was also carried unanimously. Mr. Mahamed Ishak Yonus, B. A., proposed and Mr. Syed Abdul Wahed seconded that Messrs. Syed Ibrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri and Mohamed Yousuf Nazim be appointed hon. secretaries, which was also carried unanimously. Mr. Mohamed Ishak then proposed and Mr. Syed Ibrahim Kadiri seconded that Mr. Abdul Ghani be re-elected hon. treasurer of the Association which was carried unanimously. Messrs. Riyasatkhan Miyakhan, Keekabhoy Mohomedalli, Gulam Husein, Syed Abdul Wahid and Habibur Rehmankhan were appointed members of the managing committee, the voting being done by ballot. It was also resolved to hold an anniversary meeting of the Association

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

End of the Cotton Frauds Prosecution.

SUBSEQUENT CHARGES.

MR. Justice Davar presided at the Fourth Criminal Sessions which began at the High Court yesterday. The first case called up arose out of that in which Jivraj Anandji and Kuverji Madan were tried at the last Sessions with having cheated Dadiba Billimoria and Dayabhai Narotamdas, in respect of certain bales of cotton. The first accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the second was acquitted.

The additional charges against them were of cheating Gulabchand Chagiram, Pranjivan Narandas, Valji Gansi, Ramkrishna Ramnath, Magniram Bhagirath, Achaldas Chandanmal and Messrs. Bruel and Company, in respect of a large number of cotton bales.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the first accused and Mr. Davar for the second. Counsel were instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Mr. Velinker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Messrs. Amin and Desai, appeared for the complainants.

Mr. Wadia contended that Mr. Justice Beaman had not traversed the case for trial on further charges, and had expressed the opinion that the further changes should be withdrawn; the case therefore must be considered as having been finally disposed of. The sentence passed was severe.

Mr. Davar contended that his client had been acquitted, as it was held that he was a young man who was learning the business under the first accused and had not participated in the transactions in respect of which they were charged.

Mr. Velinker urged that the committal was good and that the accused must be tried in respect of the other charges.

Mr. Justice Davar observed that from the depositions in the case it was clear that there was no case against the second accused.

Mr. Velinker asked that the case against the second accused might be postponed until next Tuesday to enable the prosecution with the consent of the Advocate General to put in a plea of "noli prosequi."

The first accused Jivraj then pleaded "guilty" to the additional charges. His lordship, in passing sentence, said:—

At the last criminal sessions you were tried by a jury who brought in a verdict of guilty against you by a majority of 6 to 3. The learned Judge, concurring with the majority, sentenced you to two years' rigorous imprisonment and it is admitted by the learned counsel for the prosecution that the learned Judge, having regard to all the facts, considered that that was a sufficient sentence for all your doings. I have very carefully read through the depositions. It is not necessary for me to express any opinion as to whether a divided verdict would or would not have been accepted by me in your case, but I do not think that the sentence passed on you is quite sufficient in the circumstances disclosed in the depositions. I find I cannot pronounce a concurrent sentence, with the sentence you are undergoing as the sentences would not be at the same trial, but I think a sentence of two days' rigorous imprisonment on you for each of seven charges will meet the ends of justice.

GOANS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The next case was that in which three Goans are charged with murdering Baban Gangaram on the 30th of June, 1912. The accused were, Manuel Barretto, Peter Albuquerque and Antone Nicholas Braganza.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Colah, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Saher, instructed by Mr. Padshah, appeared for the first and third accused, and Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson defended the second accused.

A special jury, consisting of the following, was empanelled :—

Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearce, (Foreman), Messrs Mahomed Jaffer Mukhi, Ramrao Anandrao Vinayek, Shapurji B. Billimoria, John Calvert, T. C. Ormiston Chant, Mukund Muzumdar, Abraham J. Meyer and Bomanji B. Darabshett.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the Crown, said that in Cavel, which was a large Christian locality, there were two clubs which were used for residential purposes by cooks, tailors, and petty clerks. There was a bitter feeling between the members of these two clubs in consequence of one of them having outbidden the other in respect to the renting of a room. The three accused came to the club of the other party on the night of the 30th June at about 10-30. The room of the rival club was in darkness, but one of the inmates named Carvalho lit a lamp. An altercation ensued in course of which the three visitors were assaulted. A mukadum, living in a fitter-shop on the ground floor, having been disturbed, went upstairs and remonstrated. The party then went downstairs, and while going out of the building the first accused pushed the deceased Baban Gangaram, and he was severely assaulted by all the three accused. Baban was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the next day.

The case is proceeding.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COIN.

Mr. Justice Davar has disposed of the case, in which Mahomedali Gulamali was charged with counterfeiting the King's coin, and being in possession of instruments and materials for the purpose. The accused was arrested in Beg Mahomed's Chawl and the offence was alleged to have been committed between the 25th and 30 July last.

The accused pleaded "guilty," and his lordship convicted him on his own plea and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE APPELLATE SIDE.

A QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal filed by Mahomed Mehdi Faya Tharia Topan, against the decree of Mr. Justice Heaton, of the 13th of January, 1912, in which he dismissed the plaintiff's suit against his wife Sakinabai, praying for the restitution of congugal rights.

Mr. Justice Heaton dismissed the suit on a point of limitation, holding that by the operation of the Limitation Act of 1877, Article 35, and the ruling in the Full Bench decision in the case of Dhunjibhoy versus Hirabai, reported in I. L. R. 25 Bombay series, page 644. the suit was barred.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment said the plaintiff was married to the defendant in 1894 and in 1896 she left him. On the 11th July, 1896, the plaintiff sent her a notice demanding restitution of congugal rights. This demand was refused by the defendant on the 19th of July, 1896. The plaintiff took no action for more than two years after this refusal. Consequently under the provisions of section 4 and Article 35 of the Limitation Act of 1877 any suit for restitution was liable to dismissal. The particular form of remedy was barred even though the plaintiff's right to the services of his wife remained. This was the effect of the decision of the Full Bench in Dhanjibhoy versus Hirabai, reported in Indian Law Reports, 25 Bombay, page 644. On the 1st January, 1909, however, the Limitation Act of 1877 was repealed and was superseded by the Limitation Act of 1908. In that Act Article 35 of the Act of 1877 had not been reproduced. It contained no article prescribing a special period for suits for restitution.

On the 16th of June, 1911, the plaintiff sent to the defendant a fresh notice to return to his house. As the notice was not complied with, this suit was filed on the 20th of June 1911. The question was, whether this remedy was now open to the plaintiff or whether it was barred by the expiry during the currency of the Act of 1877 of two years since the refusal of the defendant in 1896.

His lordship observed that the learned Judge of the lower court considering himself bound by the decision of the Bombay High Court in Venayek versus Babaji, reported in volume four of the Indian Law reports, Bombay series, page 230, that a remedy which had become barred could not be revived by the passing of a new Limitation Act, dismissed the plaintiff's suit. In the opinion of the court that decision ought to be affirmed. Section 6 of the General Clauses Act of 1897 provided that the repeal of an enactment shall not revive anything not in force or existing at the time when the repeal took effect or affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed. These provisions couched in general terms have reference to all repealing Acts and produce the result affected specially for the purpose of limitation by section 2 of the Limitation Act of the 1877, which provided that nothing in that Act contained should be deemed to revive any right to sue barred under the Act of 1871 or any enactment thereby repealed. The Judicial Committee in Mohesh Narain versus Taruck Nath Moitra, reported in 20 Indian Appeals, page 38, say with reference to section 2 of the Act of 1877, as follows :—"It is clear that on the 1st of April 1873, the plaintiff's suit was barred by limitation under the Act of 1871 and the Act of 1877 could not revive the plaintiff's right so barred —a point which was indeed decided in regard to the Limitation Acts of 1859 and 1871 in the case of Appasami Odayar versus Subramya Odayar, reported in Indian Appeal, volumne 15 page 167."

His lordship continuing said that on behalf of the plaintiff reference was made to Rex. versus Chandra Dharma, reported in King's Bench, 1905 at page 335, and this case also appeared to the court to have raised doubts in the mind of the trying judge, but as pointed out by Justice Channell, in all the cases before the court of King's Bench, "the defendants were at the time the Act came into operation liable to prosecution and an alteration of the time within which they might be prosecuted whether by extension or diminution was a matter of procedure only. If the time under the old Act had expired before the new Act came into operation the question would have been entirely different." In the case now before the court the right of suit was barred long before the New Limitation Act came into force, and it had not been revived by the repeal of Article 35.

The court accordingly affirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A CRUEL FRAUD.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case in which Inspector Fuller charged Suleman Abdul Kadar, a Mahomedan, with cheating in respect of Rs. 125.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Makhmudshaw Akmadshaw, a Pathan, who was employed in the Port Trust, was approached by the accused on the 25th of July last and the latter inquired of him as to the nature of his work and the wages he got. After some conversation, the accused assured him that he would secure him work at Rs. 1-8 per day, and such other of his men as would like to have work at Rs. 1-4 per day. He also added that to secure such work each man would have to pay Rs. 30. The two met together the next day and the complainant offered to pay Rs. 25 for each man and the accused agreed to accept the same. On the 28th of July, the complainant and four of his men met by appointment near Dixon and Co., at Mazagon. The accused pointed out the place from a distance and said that the men were to be employed at Dixon's.

The complainant then paid the accused Rs. 125 to secure employment for himself and his four companions. The accused asked all the men to call at Dixon's on the following morning. On the 29th of July they attended and waited for the accused, but he did not turn up. They went again the next day but with the same result. On the 31st, the complainant inquired at the Works if the accused was employed there as chargeman, as that was the representation he had made to them. The complainant was informed that no such man as the accused worked there. A complaint was then made to the police and the accused was arrested by Inspector Fuller at a house in Mazagaon where he was in hiding. The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said he only received Rs. 15 from the complainant as a loan.

His worship, on the evidence before him, convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIG CAPTURE OF COCAINE.

Before Mr. Oliveira, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged Suleman Dawood, the driver of victoria No. 824, with being in possession of 16,800 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 2,500 without a licence.

It appeared that on receiving certain information on Sunday, Assistant-Collector, Mr. S. D. Smith, of the Excise Department, accompanied by Excise Inspectors Koorverji Darashaw and N. C. Cama, went near the docks, and kept an eye on the accused, who had gone in the docks. The accused was seen to go on board the s. s. "Habsburg," which was lying in the docks, and which left harbour on Sunday. He returned ten minutes later, and was arrested while driving along Frere Road, and searched, when the cocaine was found tied round his waist, packed in a sort of imitation life-belt. In consequence of a statement made by the accused, Mr. Smith, with the aid of his men and Customs officers, searched the cabins of the suspected men, but nothing was found.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 200, with the option of six weeks' simple imprisonment.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

Mr. Oliviera also disposed of the case in which Inspector Carter charged Sheik Mohidin Madar, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. C. Beyer, with causing the death of one Narayan Mahadeo by a rash and negligent act on the morning of 30th July last.

The facts of this case have been reported.

The accused was driving his master's car No. 1161 along Elphinstone Bridge Road on the morning of the 30th of July, when the deceased, who was a muccadam, was knocked down and killed.

His Worship said he was not satisfied that the car was going at excessive speed. The evidence led his Worship to infer that after the deceased heard the warning of the policeman, he turned to his left to look for the reason of the warning or at the approaching motor when the car ran into him. The deceased had about twenty injuries on his person which supported the evidence that the deceased was carried some distance by the car before he got disentangled and fell off. The car itself stopped eight or nine paces further on. On the evidence, it was clear that the accused saw the deceased approaching the foot-path and that the accused notwithstanding this maintained his speed in the hope that the deceased would get clear of the car before it reached him. The deceased, however, stopped and turned to his left and the car struck him and carried him a distance of about 55 feet. The accused failed to put on his brake, when he saw the deceased stop in front of him nor did he pull up the car instantaneously with the impact, but allowed it to run with the deceased swinging on the mudguard for a distance of about 55 feet.

His Worship, accordingly convicted him of negligence and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARITY ABUSED.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien yesterday charged Luxman Govind, a Brahmin, with the theft of sundry articles and ornaments valued at Rs. 227, the property of Mathaji Rabaji, photographer of Pydhownie.

Superintendent Jones conducted the prosecution.

The evidence showed that the complainant lived on the first floor of a house in Sandhurst Road with his mistress, her daughter and grandchild. The accused was a member of the household, and was maintained out of charity. On Friday night the accused and the old woman slept outside, while the child and her mother slept in the room. In the morning it was discovered that the child was dead beside the mother, and a gold neck-ornament and a gold chain had been taken from its body. A cupboard in the room had been forced open and a valuable gold waistband stolen from it.

The police were informed and the accused confessed his guilt. After committing the theft, he had gagged himself and tied his own feet and arms, in which helpless condition people found him lying in the morning. The child, it transpired at the Coroner's inquiry, had died of pneumonia, and no blame was attached to the accused. The accused had produced the stolen property concealed in another part of the house.

The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

EN PASSANT.

To not a few of the many of us who have dropped into Old Drury with our encumbrances to enjoy the unexcelled in the way of Christmas amusement, the rumoured threatenings of modification in the time honoured style will be met with considerable misgivings. Year after year, going back far beyond the recollection of most of us, the Pantomime has come with clockwork regularity. No matter what vicissitudes hung over the 'old House', and successive seasons during my more immediate knowledge of the Metropolitan stage spelt spoilation of resources, or bankruptcy even, to Lessees who endeavoured to keep up the pristine reputation of the Theatre in the legitimate drama,—there was well fixed hope for the financier of the Pantomime with its indispensable transformation scene and harlequinade, its fanciful dressing of old, worn, nursery fables redundant in pun and wit, for many eminent humourists have, at one time and another, diverted their pen to the building up of the dialogue of these annual productions. Only that memory fails for the nonce, and that facilities for reference are absent at the moment I could raise the spirits of the past from the vasty annals of Old Drury for passing reflection, Inerasible however from the mind are the notable Vokes family, in their best days, including the sire who kept pace with the younger generation in that marvellous clinging to ever-green-ness who frequently realised in the world of acting. Now we are promised a diversion to the style of entertainment comprehended under the term "musical extravaganza" for the future delectation of Drury Lane frequenters at Christmas and it seems possible that the majority of Houses where the conventional in the festive season's programme has hitherto obtained will follow suit.

It seems inevitable that one must accept change even in this direction as common to the general order of events in the age passing before us. And it might be that the spirit is intermittent as ages succeeded each other. The revulsion of public taste that caused the victual banishment of the licentious plays of Mrs. Behn, Congreve, and many other of their immediate period, gave an impetus to stage writing of men with purer ideas, and at the tail end of that transitive age we come upon a run of popularity in the works of such dramatists as Tom Taylor, Henry. J. Byron, J. W. Robertson catering for the comedy stage, that wonderful and scarcely likely to be equalled partnership of Gilbert and Sulivan which held the boards for high and pure amusement in comic opera, while burlesque, the offshoots of the pens of one or two of those named, with others of somewhat more modest staying power, and pourtrayed by such galaxy of eminence as one easily suggests in the mention of Nellie Farron. Royce. Soutar, Edward Terry, Lionel Brough, Lydia Thompson, appealed to still another and more numerous class. But with the larger proportion of playgoers of the different classes these less specious and sophisticated productions in their particular walks would be sparsely attractive. The public taste has been whetted for suggestions and situations that whatever they might do cannot embrace the spirit inferred in the good old-fashioned triumph of virtue over vice. I have just refreshed a past pleasure in reading a review of the relative merits of two noted actresses in their respective conceptions of a character in one of Pinero's clever plays, and in which, it is inferred, that the delineation in a more abandoned and revolting sense was the more natural and attractive, and in real line with the author's intention. Concurrently reflection diverted to an inference prominently brought forward in Hall Caine's masterpiece that the character of questionable morals would be the more naturally acted by one lax in this respect in everyday life;—a rare contretemps let us hope. History relates in a few cases the death of notable actors with the sentiments of noble parts they portrayed scarcely cold on their lips. In a former age Palmer in "The Stranger" had barely uttered the memorable words "There is another and a better world" when he was taken ill and carried off the stage expiring. In our own recollection Irving's tragic rendering of Beckett's death foreran his own passing by an hour or two. If there are instances where others have gone to their account bearing in fiction the imperfections of characters of a revolting nature on their heads tradition is silent on the point.

The Bill recently brought forward at home to reduce the speed limit for motor vehicles to 16 miles in urban areas, was opposed by Mr Joynson Hicks (the notable politician) on the grounds that accidents were invariably the fault of pedestrians, and, otherwise, the natural outcome while traffic was in a state of transition from horse to motor traction. And it is pointed out by the authority from whence this cue is taken that this view must be accepted so long as the result of enquiries into fatalities are, as invariably now obtaining, put down unpreventible and purely accidental. For where recklessness or negligence were proved the verdict would be more often manslaughter. We are, in Bombay at any rate, exempt from a hard and fast speed limit, nor have the majority of recent accidents,—a fair crop it must be admitted,—been put down to fast driving, but rather through setting the rules of the road at defiance,—a contingency more commonly detected now-a-days and dealt with severely when a casualty happens.

Drivers of this ilk in every country get little sympathy from fellow motorists, and there is one case recently recorded where an owner has applied to the authorities to have a police trap set with a view of catching one or two systematic offenders at the risk, as he explains, in a letter to the "Motor," of being held a traitor. Mere speed is not the only fault laid to the charge of the motorist. The dust abuse is the great bugbear, for there are now innumerable bye-ways and hedge-rows in rural England that have ceased to bear the charm of verdant beauty owing to the incessant traffic of fast travelling motor cars. Remove this bane and a good deal of the prejudice attached to this pastime will disappear. In almost every other respect have improvements obtained but in this matter things get worse instead of better. An idea of exhausting the dust into a chamber on the car was advocated some years ago, but it seems to have fizzled out before assuming any generally practicable shape. Some day probably an iota of the reserve power of the motor engine will be utilised to operate a water sprinkler in the trial of the wheels,—quite a feasible matter I am informed by a mechanical friend and with but little sacrifice to speed or convenience. Let but the authorities prohibit excess of dust with the same zeal as they animadvert on a little harmless exhaust smoke and the thing is done.

The world is getting accustomed to cranks in the matter of diet for the million. As medical men disagree on the main points raised, controversy will exist indefinitely. During the past few years, however, some material advance has been made in food reform, in which we may include one of the latest movements, the campaign against adulterators and the careless in exposing fresh, and parishable, articles to the ravages of temperature and contaminating insect life. Among other signs of reform, or perhaps modification, there is a marked tendency to decrease in the consumption of animal food, and it is here that the greatest variance of opinion obtains among the faculty; or, it may be that moderatists on both sides are more wont to reserve their respective views. The more self-satisfying idea of the casual-million is usually found in the well-worn saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison. The average Briton meat-eating is a pronounced necessity, a fact solely qualified by the capacity of mastication according to medical adherents of flesh food. Incidentally, there would appear to be a great increase in natural inability to perform this function owing to tooth defects, for in these days the dentist is familiar in the majority of homes, so that the great auxiliary to the proper digestion of animal food seems to be dependent on artifice. The great bar to abstinence from meat-eating (where necessary) or moderation (so desirable in many cases) is the want of a real substitute. Those that chiefly occur to the mind viz : cereals and vegetables, remain out of the running mainly on account of the incapability of English cooks, who, in the majority, have no idea of serving up these appurtenances in any but the crudest fashion. In London and the larger English cities there is some hope for the man who prefers diet of these descriptions in Continental Restaurants, or others where a speciality is made of vegetarian menus. The same difficulty exist in India where excessive meat-eating is the precursor of innumerable diseases. And meat is cheap in comparison to the vegetables that appeal to the Briton, which are indeed unobtainable for the greater part of the year in most places. India is the country for cereals and sweets upon which the majority of natives depend for sustenance, and who indeed, of the wealthier class remain in good condition on the fare.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Edith, 1,815 tons, Captain J W Beeching, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh with ballast.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain C. Stege, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustenji 12th August with a cargo of petroleum.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's. steamer China 3,871 tons Captain N. Ginrovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain G. Park, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2761 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 47 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia 3514 tons, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Perth, 2575 tons, Captain H. Arnold, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius with ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall, 2,854 tons, Captain A. Henderson will sail to-day, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The steamer Sutherland 2,277 tons, Captain Longstaff, will sail to-day, for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Harpenden, 2,302 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Dunrobin 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, will sail to-day, for Calcutta with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 31th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook	Comdr D H Gibsone	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr C W Shearme	Troopship
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	Troopship
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 2.

Angus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Alavi	2324	Gray	Bo & P S N & Co
Barala	1899	Butler	M M & Co
Clematis	2129	Robinson	W & A G & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr	W and A G & Co
Edith	1815	Beeching	J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	1-8 B Lang
Hieslevside	2518	Johnson	M M and Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T Morrison & Co
Malda	1258	Bamber	M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Park	T M & Co
Rijsbergen	2305	Burge	T M and Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff	The Bombay Co
Umainga	1869	Cox	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2447	Sholten	T M and Co
Washington	2659	Stege	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 2.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A	Arcadia	3514	Barcham	London		P & O Co
B	Hidalgo	2761	Harbord			J Finlay & Co
C&B	City of Athens	3571	Knaut			K N & Co
D&E	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	9-9	M M & Co
F	Steenbergen	2455	Deyonge	Antwerp	7-9	T M & Co
H	Bahrein	1402	Grant			Arab Steamer Ld
K	Hakata Maru	3,859	Nomura	Kobe	6-9	N Y Kaisha and Co
M	Delta	4780	Martin			P & O Co
N	Dunbarmoor	2331	Owens	Genoa	4-9	W & A G & Co
O	Markgraf	2315	Tantren	Durban	4-9	A S & Co
Q	Barjora	1908	Willis			M M & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	Cochin	7-9	J F & Co
2	Massilia	3,250	Thomson	Liverpool	9-9	W and A G and Co
4	Torrington	3619	Provo J	Antwerp	7-9	Mackintosh & Co
4	Netherby Hall	2854	Henderson			K N & Co
5	Euphorbia	2444	Stevens	Naples	3-9	W & A G & Co
6	Brighton	2273	Thomas	Port Said	5-9	Sanday & Co
7	China	3871	Ginrovich	Kobe	6-9	A L S N Co
8	Lawada	2134	Croakston	Calcutta	1-9	M M & Co
8	City of Perth	2578	Arnold			K Nixon & Co
9	Altmark	2716	Luning	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
12&13	Arabia	4093	Palmer	London		P & O Co
15	Pentakota	2209	Hodgson	Zanzibar	7-9	M M & Co
16	Dumra	763	Morrison		5-9	M M & Co
	H W P D					
	Juba	134	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
	Indravati	573	Ismail			Bo S N Co
	Netravati	699	Fakira			Bo S N Co
	Offside N					
	Budrie	1613	Fisher	Busreh	12-9	Arabs Steamers Ld
	M W D D					
	Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, Aug 19
	Edith	Beeching	Busreh, Aug 24
	China	Ginrovich	Trieste, Aug 10
2	Washington	Stege	Kustenji, Aug 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Sealda	Johnson	Java

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Netherby Hall, Henderson for Liverpool.
" Sutherland, Longstaff for Calcutta.
" Dunrobin, Carr for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hidalgo for Hull.
" Pentakota for Dunbar, &c.
" Nairung for Calcutta, &c.
" Altmark for Hamburg.
" City of Perth for Port Said for orders.
" Orissa (to arrive) for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Assaye, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 31st August 1912.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 31st ult. via Lamu.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived Suez on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares, left Liverpool outward bound on the 29th ultimo.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co' steamer Ischia from Hongkong having left Colombo on the 2nd instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay about on the 6th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 1st Sept to 6 a.m. on the 2nd September.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague...	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		99
Same date last year		88
Cholera		

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from he manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 3rd September, 1912.

THE ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

ONE of the fundamental principles applied to the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service is that the examinations for it are open to all natural born subjects of the Crown, irrespective of their colour and creed of belief, provided the Commissioners are satisfied with the documentary evidence of nationality, character and physical health which each candidate is bound to produce. Subject to these conditions the service is open to all who are domiciled within the British Empire, and as a matter of fact its ranks contain, besides Indians and Eurasians, men from Canada, Australia and elsewhere, whose birth and parentage have been one of the qualifications for their admission. We mention the catholicity of these regulations in connection with a curious ruling that has been recently applied to the Colonial Civil Service in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Hongkong, by which a policy of exclusion has been substituted for the previous conditions. The latter resembled the Indian conditions inasmuch as they made no colour restrictions among British born subjects. Now, however, it has been decided that no one who is not of pure European descent on both sides shall be admitted to the official hierarchy of these particular colonies. There are doubtless valid and weighty reasons for this decision of the Home Government, but our present concern is to refer to the matter as a striking illustration of colour prejudice with which we are not obsessed in India, and which have hitherto found their strongest expression in the attitude of the Australians and South Africans. While the appointment of the Islington Commission signifies fresh concessions to Indian aspiration, it is surprising to find Mr. Asquith's Cabinet erecting a colour bar in another part of the Empire, a piece of procedure that does not coincide with the fine ideals in Queen Victoria's proclamation, which has hitherto been accepted as a text for the sympathetic and equitable treatment of all subjects of the Crown, regardless of their racial derivation.

The Public Service enquiry has assured much discussion concerning its personnel and probable results, and now that a pause has occurred in the flood of criticism, it is possible to consider a few of the cardinal points that emerge from the general debate. The most noticeable of these is the refusal of the progressists to accept it as a fair compromise for the larger surrender sketched in the Government of India's despatch on provincial devolution, and hailed by Mr. Montagu as heralding a policy which his chief has had to repudiate and explain away. One of the principal objectives of the Commission is to consider the reduction of European agency in the higher grades of the service with a view to opening a larger number of the more remunerative appointments to Indians, if this can be done without imperilling British supremacy. But the spokesmen of the patriotic party have already declared that this rebate will not be viewed as an equivalent for the larger measures of self-government, suggested by the Viceroy in Council and subsequently disavowed by the Secretary of State. Their programme, as outlined by Mr. Gokhale and other leaders, is to work for provincial autonomy and the application of the elective principle to all the non-official seats on the Councils with the object of creating a permanent majority that will eventually compel the Government to make further capitulations in the direction of independence upon colonial lines. This attitude, which has doubtless not escaped the attention of the Government, is the direct outcome of the historic despatch composed a year ago, and is the natural corollary to the Home attempts to minimise its promises, while it practically anticipates any decision that may be reached by the Islington Commission regarding new appointments for Indians by declaring that fresh concessions in the personnel of the administration will not satisfy local aspirations. Another point that will be pressed is a modification of the present arrangements under which Indians desirous of entering the service must pass the examination tests in England, and reside during their probationary term at one of the selected Universities. This question was considered by the Aitcheson Commission of a quarter of a century ago, which decided against its expediency for reasons that have not lost their potency by the lapse of years. But the proposal is a familiar plank in the Congress platform, and was strengthened by a Parliamentary resolution in its favour in the early nineties which, however, was not applied by the Liberal Government of the period. The text of this resolution was that "examinations shall henceforth be held simultaneously both in India and England, such examinations in both countries being identical in their nature, and all who compete being finally classified in one list according to merit." But owing to the strong opposition arrayed against it by the Secretary of State's Council and the Government of Lord Lansdowne, the Parliamentary order was ignored on the ground that it would conflict with imperial policy.

Its existence will be brought to the notice of the Islington Commission in conjunction with the suggested reductions of the European personnel in the higher grades of the service, though most people will probably coincide with the Right Hon'ble Amir Ali's recent dictum that "for Indians and English training among English men and women of the right sort, is essential to the making of a good public servant, and that it would be a real calamity if that desideratum is got rid of in the present stage of Indian development." The arguments against this concession are as strong to-day as they were nineteen years ago, and will be pressed by the Civilian members of the Commission, as well as by those whose experience qualifies them to give testimony on the point, for if there is to be any appreciable subtraction in the strength of the European agency, it is obvious that those who are to replace it must have some knowledge of British ideals, and that can only be obtained by a residence among English people. Under the dispensation of four years ago, Indians have already captured many of the civilian holdings, and there is a growing belief, which is not limited to the great departments of the administration, that fresh surrenders will impair the credit of the service in the estimation of the British classes from whom it is mainly recruited, and who are even now showing a marked disinclination to choose Oriental careers. And the situation which is grave enough without the superaddition of political ambitions, is complicated by the Indian resolve to take all they can obtain from the Islington Commission, and to agitate for forms of self-government which Lord Crewe has just told them are beyond their reach. So far there have been no indications of a desire to revert to the methods quelled by Lord Minto's Government, but disappointment is not a good preface to content, and the extremists may use it as the basis for a fresh propaganda if the results of the coming enquiry do not square with the popular expectations, which have already received a set-back by the Secretary of State's disavowal of the Indian interpretation of the unfortunate despatch that is the primary cause of the developments contemplated by the nationalist leaders.

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WAGONS AND THE COAL TRADE. THE old problem of the railway wagon has once more been emphasised and this time in a manner sufficiently strong to startle the railways themselves. The fact that one railway company has been compelled in its own protection to place a contract for 55,000 tons of Japanese coal is indication indeed that the Indian supply is not to be relied on. A Calcutta contemporary has been informed by a well known authority that the Great Indian Peninsula line is enormously in arrears with its supplies of Bengal Coal, and he estimated the total at from 150,000 to 200,000 tons. He continued :—"The railway company has notified its contractors to deliver a large quantity in so many days, which of course they will not be able to do. A small quantity will be delivered with a great effort, but not nearly enough to insure the G.I.P. against a stoppage of its operations. The G I.P. is by no means the only railway in India which is anxious about its coal supplies. The Eastern Bengal State Railway, for example, is believed to have only a month's supply in hand—and the busy season is coming on !" It is useless to go again into the causes underlying the inability of the railways to transport the coal from the collieries. Shortage of rolling-stock and heavy freights are undoubtedly the principal causes, and one conclusion reached by the Calcutta authority is probably justified. He said, in effect, that if the railways had not kept the coal trade so short of wagons they would have found it far easier to supply their own requirements and would not have been placed in the position now occupied by the Great Indian Peninsula of having to indent upon Japan in such a hurry. At the same time we doubt whether extreme importance need be attached to the Japanese order. Japanese coal in India is no new thing, and it is quite possible that, even in normal conditions in freight and wagon supply, the Indian demand may be a bit too much for the Indian supply. Japanese coal is cheap comparatively—it can be bought F. O. B. in Bombay or Calcutta at Rs. 17 per ton ; but this will only be at workable price as long as Calcutta-Bombay freights remain at their present figure. But there is reason for consolation in that the railway companies are now being faced with one of the effects of the wagon shortage, for it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that if they were able to transport their own coal they would be prepared to pay freight on their supplies.

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VACCINATION. THE Government of the Central Provinces have just published some notes on vaccination which serve to emphasise once more the importance of a strict observance of this precaution against one of the scourges which decimate Indian population. It is encouraging to find that under this Government systematic methods are being employed to ensure that vaccination is accepted by the people. We may in this connection quote a few lines from the report. During the year systematic inspection of schoolboys in all dispensary towns was started. So far, the method has not been very thoroughly applied, but there can be no doubt of its possibilities. It is amazing to find 12 per cent. of the boys examined in one important town entirely unprotected, another 20 per cent. badly pock-marked and perhaps many eyes permanently damaged or lost in a municipality, where vaccination is legally compulsory. Captain Fraser suggests vaccination being made compulsory for school-going boys, but such a procedure is unnecessary as the existing rules in the "Education Manual" appear sufficient, provided they are carefully observed by the educational authorities. It appears probable that the best way to raise the standard of public opinion in this respect is by interesting the schoolmaster in the subject of health during his normal school career rather than by coerceive measures. Both in Raipur and in Mandla active opposition on the part of schoolmasters is reported and is being enquired into. The whole question of hygiene in its relation to schools is daily assuming large proposition," We thoroughly agree with the inadvisability of attempting coercive methods where others are possible. However, the difficulty of extending the idea contained in the foregoing seems to be the usual one of money. We are sure a reasonable sum would be very well spent in such a manner, and in other parts of India where such methods have not already been adopted opportunity is provided for a useful experiment.

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MR. CHURCHILL'S NEXT, PLEASE ? WHENEVER anything new happens in England, there is always a danger that it may be attempted to be copied in India. This reflection makes us nervous. Mr. Churchill is trying to maintain a reputation by another scheme for the Navy. He wants to improve the British seaman. Most people think that the British seaman is very useful as he is. That is why they call him "the handy man." However, Mr. Churchill thinks he would like to make him better, and he hopes to do so by giving him "culture." Now, culture is a very nasty word. It suggests germs, and things which want to crawl, whether they can or not. We, therefore, do not think that culture will be a good thing for the Navy. It will not, somehow, fit in with the Navy, because when the Navy is suddenly roused to activity it does not crawl; it moves rapidly, with a hefty push. For that reason, it will not take kindly to the newest and most deadly kind of destroyer, if it is going to be called "Wavery"—or it may be "Waverley"—we really forget. The First Lord of the Admiralty seems at present to have a literary keenness on Shakespeare and Scott. And that leads us to an explanation of the nervousness, previously mentioned. Is it possible—we hope impossible—that the Viceroy or some Under-Secretary to Government in some unheard-of department may decide, in his wisdom, that culture will be good for the *gharry-walla* ? If he shall, he will probably pick out Kipling or Longfellow. Then we shall have the pleasing prospect of *chellao*-ing the *ghora* in some such name as Minnehaha, or addressing the driver, as he sweetly pleads for *bakshish*, as "Wee Willie Winkie," Still, at least it will give Mr. Kipling an opportunity of branching out in a new line of discursive poetry and we have faith in Rudyard Kipling, and are sure that he would do full justice to an ample subject.

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THE MIDNAPUR JUDGMENT. THE Bengalees appear to have taken the result of the appeal in the Midnapore case very hardly and, we are told, propose to hold a public meeting in Calcutta to consider "what steps may be taken in connection with the decision." As a matter of hard fact the only steps which may properly be taken are to learn the lesson which the judgments of the members of the Appellate Court obviously set out to teach. It is intended at the meeting to emphasise the necessity for a separation of executive and judicial functions. But this will be nothing new. For many years past this has been a sturdy plank in the Indian National Congress platform. Resolutions have been passed with monotonous regularity, but Government has so far been unable to deal with the matter one way on the other. The question was dealt with in the report of the Decentralisation Committee, and upon this document Congressmen built up, and continue to build, considerable hope.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "China," with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th August, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 298,897 maunds and Rs. 40,667 in the earnings.

THE plans and estimates for a new Cantonment at Delhi, in connection with the change of the capital will be worked out within the next few months. The proposed arrangement will result in the abandonment of unhealthy Indian Infantry lines in Daryagunge.

A KHULNA correspondent writes that a few days ago an attempt was made to wreck the Khulna mail train at Naopara in the Khulna district. The train was proceeding at full speed and ran into a big boulder placed on a culvert. The shock was great and the train stopped for a moment and then moved on for about 400 yards before the driver could stop it. A C. I. D. officer was told off to make enquiries and was told that a low caste Mohamedan had put the boulder on the line and was willing to make a confession. The Mahomedan, however, told the police officer that he knew nothing of the matter, but had been asked by some villagers to confess and had said he would do so on being told that he would be given money and let off. It is believed that the boulder was placed on the line by some villagers to get one faction into trouble.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Camping Under Difficulties.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 16.

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody," and if the particularly atrocious samples of weather we have had to endure for the last six weeks have done much harm to the crops and induced much discomfort to the individual, they have, at all events, served to bring to notice the shoddiness of the material used in the manufacture of the clothing of every one of the territorial corps. After a day or two in Camp with the incidental soakings, attendant thereon a general inadequacy in the garments, regarded as coverings for grown men, became apparent, sleeves and trousers shrank upwards, and became ridiculously tight, and jacket buttons struggled often in rain against the increased strain, and the general skimpiness evidenced something radically wrong in the arrangements for the clothing supply. Where Territorials were camped with or in the vicinity of regulars, the difference was most marked. Pimlico may have its defects, but at all events the material used there is serviceable, and will stand the severe tests to which service uniform is on the nature of things exposed. Here and there a corps of Territorials was conspicuous by the serviceable appearance of its uniforms when they left the camps, but such corps were few. So far as I can judge from enquiries I have made, the fault lies entirely with the units concerned, and arises from want of judgment in the economical management of their allotted funds, and the blame cannot be shifted on to the War Office or the County Associations. If it is borne in upon the responsible authorities that a serviceable uniform is essential to efficiency, and that show or so-called smartness should be made subservient to serviceability, not vice versa, then it will not have received in vain in this "soi disant" summer of 1912.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE AND REPRESENTATION.

Some twenty odd years ago the "Nineteenth Century" published an article from the pen of Professor Dicey, entitled "Wanted a New Constitution," in which the growth of the Empire was reviewed, the possibilities of Imperial Federation discussed, and a suggestion tentatively advanced that all matters of Imperial concern should be withdrawn from the purview of Parliament and entrusted to an Imperial Council, truly representative of the Empire, which might be formed by the reorganization and enlargement of the Privy Council. The ideas were much in advance of the time. The old conception of colonies as fruit that when ripe dropped off the parent tree was gradually, but very gradually giving place to sounder views. Some of our colonies emerging from infancy into adolescence were beginning to aspire to independent nationality, ignoring the problem of national defence or evading it by prating of declarations of neutrality, regardless of the teaching of history that the weak neutral is the prey of the strongest belligerent. Since then much water has flowed under the bridge, and Mr. Edgar Crammond's article on Imperial Defence and Finance in the current number of the same magazine will find a larger and more appreciative audience throughout the Empire than did its prototype of close on a quarter of a century ago. The conclusion up to which Mr. Crammond works through masses of carefully compiled figures and statistics is practically the same, though he sees in the Committee of Imperial Defence, and not in the Privy Council, the organization which lends itself to expansion to admit of representation in the Imperial Federal Council following contribution to Imperial Defence. As the basis for such representation he suggests one representative or one vote for every million of white inhabitants and every million spent on Defence, thus arriving at a total of 174 of whom 119 would be supplied by the United Kingdom, India in respect to her large Military Budget sending 20, whilst Canada and Australia on population and defence contribution combined would only have nine seats apiece. On the other hand, our smaller possessions with an aggregate contribution of one million, and an inappreciable white population are given a total of 12 representatives. Mr. Crammond evidently believes that "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." But it can hardly be seriously argued that it is necessary to create so large a body for the due conduct of Imperial Affairs, and to give the Colonies the right of being heard in the Councils of the Empire. History has little to say in favour of democracies as Empire runners in the past, and any change that we make in our organisation for the administration of the widespread Empire, that has grown up around us, should be made in the light of the teachings of history. Numbers in Council are more often a source of weakness than of strength. When, therefore, the organisation of an Imperial assembly begins to materialize, it is to be hoped that it will be based on the smallest possible numbers compatible with the representation of the various portions of the Empire. It is unlikely, nor would it be advisable, for it suddenly to spring into being fully constituted and armed with the powers, executive and financial, set forth by Mr. Crammond. That representation on an advisory and consultative committee will be introduced by degrees for the more advanced of our overseas positions is practically certain, but what this may lead to as subsequent developments cannot now be foreseen nor can any forecast of value be hazarded. The most that can be said is, that once started, it will be subject to the same process of evolution to which we owe our present constitution.

AVIATION.

The aviation test for the War Office prizes are still being carried out as quickly as the adverse climatic conditions admit. The sad accident by which Mr. Fenwick lost his life did not occur whilst his machine was being tested, but while he was having a trial flight before taking a passenger on board. The machine was one of the smallest entered, and had one or two points of novel and experimental construction, which, however, were in no way responsible for the accident. The motor was a small one of low power even for the size of the machine, and it is possible that had there been a greater reserve of power, the unfortunate aviator might have been able to weather the gust of wind, which was responsible for upsetting the machine.

THE WAR AND ITS MISTAKES.

The last of the war correspondents has returned from Tripoli and the press is now unrepresented at the seat of war. There has been little to chronicle and, though no doubt the correspondents have made the most of the material at their disposal, the cessation of their letters and telegrams will not be severely felt. From a military point of view the operations have been uninteresting, except perhaps at the very commencement, and then the chief interest lay not in the actual fighting, but in the mobilization, embarkation, transporting across the intervening 500 miles of sea, and landing of the troops of the invading force. The whole movement was planned as a surprise, political and military, and had been carefully planned and thought out for three months beforehand. The essentials for success were secrecy and celerity,—secrecy till the time for action came, celerity in action. The secret was well kept, and the ultimatum of the 28th September was the first intimation that Italy intended to use force to obtain her demands for the cession of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which had only been published three days previously. On the same day, the 28th, the fleet proceeded to its war stations, and on the 1st October an Italian squadron appeared off Tripoli demanding the surrender of the town. On the 3rd October the bombardment began in the afternoon and on the 5th, the naval brigade occupied the town. The first transports conveying the expeditionary force left the northern ports, Genoa, Leghorn and Ancona on 4th October and should have picked up the Naples convoy on the 5th and joined the transports coming from the Adriatic ports on the morning of the 6th, but it was not till the 11th that any transports arrived at Tripoli, and then only two, nineteen making the port on the 12th though a detachment of the expeditionery force was landed on the 10th at Marsa Tobruk, 700 miles to the east of Tripoli. This can hardly be called celerity in action : nor is it in accordance with the principles that govern combined operation of the navy and army in overseas expeditions. Italy had command of the sea, not only temporarily, but permanently. The ships of the Turkish navy, such as it is, were all located and shadowed by Italian war vessels in superior strength. Even after this was done, the Italian navy had ships to spare to convoy the transports, patrol the flank that would have been exposed had any Turkish ship been able to put to sea, without reducing the squadron that was engaged in the operations at Tripoli. The news of the refusal of Tripoli to surrender was received in Rome on 1st October, and yet the navy was left unsupported as Tripoli till the 11th and the first troops did not leave the Home port till the 4th though the bombardment began on the 3rd, and they should have been ready within reach for action as soon as a landing became possible. The navy are invaluable in assisting at the landing of a force and in the operations immediately connected therewith, but to leave them for a week to garrison and hold a position on shore after the landing has been effected is to demobilize the ships of the squadron to which they belong, and is as bad an error as to leave cavalry to hold a position, that they have seized, when no infantry is available to relieve them, and to allow them to return to their proper role. It is hard to find any reasonable excuse for the extreme delay in despatching the transports or for the convoy taking five days to cover 500 miles, even allowing for the difficulty in getting some 50 or 60 merchant shippers to keep their ships in some approximation to a regular formation. But, though it is difficult to find an excuse, it is not hard to find a reason possibly want of training certainly want of practice in the staff work connected with overseas expeditions. This was particularly noticeable amongst our continental alloys in China in 1900, most of whom were very much "at sea" in all matters connected with the movement of troops by sea. That, however, was twelve years ago, and it would be unsafe to gamble on a repetition of those mistakes were a similar situation to arise in the future. For the same reason it is unsafe to assume that because these delays occurred in the Italian Military occupation of Tripoli, that similar delays would occur in every oversea expedition. In 1900 there were 700 German soldiers in hospital in Tientsin with pneumonia, because their great coats were lying in the transports of the Taku bar stoved under the heavy arsenal stores, that could not be unloaded immediately for the wash of lighters and tugs for river transport, but that, so far from being an argument for the recurrence of such an incident, is just the reverse. It is by mistakes and their consequences that we learn, whether they be our own, or made by others, and it is fairly certain that many lessons will be learnt by a study in detail of the causes great and small that led to the hiatus between the Naval and Military operations in Tripoli and the want of cohesion and lack of rapid striking power which would have imperilled the success of any raid or invasion attempted during a temporary command of the sea. To deduce from the Tripoli expedition that such an undertaking would be impossible under more evenly balanced conditions of sea-power, is fallacious. A truer deduction would be that the study of the causes of failure will tend to their avoidance and lead to a better chance of success when in the future similar enterprises are undertaken.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

More than 250 Mahomedan pilgrims, from Upper India, the Punjab and Sindh came to Bombay from Karachi yesterday morning. Another lot of 150 are expected to-morrow morning. These men purchased tickets for Jeddah from the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company who had decided to take pilgrims after the opening of that port for pilgrim traffic Karachi, but owing to the fact that two of steamers the "Rehmani" and "Humayun" were detained at Kamaran under quarantine regulations the company were not able to run on the advertised dates. The pilgrims were not patient enough to wait at Karachi till the company could make satisfactory arrangements and demanded the return of their passage money and the demand was complied with.

The Protector of Pilgrims in Bombay, represented the grievances of the pilgrims to the agent of the Bombay Persia Navigation Company.

The steamers "Rehmani" and "Humayun" are expected in Bombay direct within a fortnight and steamer "Alavi" will sail on the 20th inst.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., Commissioner of Police, presided over a meeting of the Haj Committee when it was resolved to request Mr. Edwardes to inform the Mahomedans of Bombay of the proposals to start an hospital at Jeddah for the treatment of Indian pilgrims who become ill while there. The committee has appealed to the Mahomedans to contribute towards the fund of the proposed hospital, Mr. Edwardes was warmly thanked by the Committee for his kindly interest in the welfare of the pilgrims.

COLLISION AT SEA.

S.S. "Edith" Arrives in Bombay from Busreh.

The steamer "Edith" 1,980 tons, Captain J. W. Beeching arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Busreh having left that port on the 24th August. The "Edith," in June last while on her way to Busreh was in collison with the s. s. "Tanjistan" and thereby sustained damage to her stem.

Having effected temporary repairs the vessel proceeded to Busreh where further repairs were effected which enabled the steamer to proceed to Bombay after the heavy weather of a few weeks ago had quietened down.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Royal Irish Rifles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the "Bombay Gazette" of 30th August, you state that at Poona in the Final of the Harris Football Tournament the Royal Irish Rifles were defeated by the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

I should like to point out that the Royal Irish Rifles did not enter for this Tournament.—Yours, etc.,

RIFLEMAN.

HE POWERS AND TURKEY.

PREPARING FOR THE "CONVERSATIONS."

Austria "Buzzing with Diplomatic Activity."

VIENNA PAPER'S OMINOUS SUGGESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A message to the *Times* from Vienna states that the Emperor has now sanctioned the concrete proposals drafted by Count von Berchtold. The paper adds that Austria is buzzing with diplomatic activity. Following upon Count von Berchtold's visit to Rumania, Dr. von Bethmann-Holweg together with the German Ambassador in Vienna and the Austro-Hungaria Ambassador in Berlin, will arrive at Buchleau on Saturday, as guests of Count von Berchtold.

The semi-official journal *Reichspost* says that an international discussion of the proposals should create a handle for the future development of administration with regard to the nationalities of European Turkey. If no understanding for joint measures be reached, Austria-Hungary will be able, with a clear conscience to decline responsibility for the consequences, and will be obliged, without further regard for foreign susceptibilities, to protect her own interests with a free hand.

THE TYROL DISASTER.

Anglo-Indian Travellers' Slight Injuries.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The *Daily Mail* gives the name of the doctor who was injured in the motor disaster near Innsbruck as McCarison. He is practically unhurt.

Mr. Colin Garbett, of the Indian Civil Service, who was in the motor accident near Insbruck, sustained a broken arm, but otherwise his injuries are not serious.

THE HAGEN SENSATION.

Criminals' Desperate Attempt to Suppress Evidence.

HAGEN, Sept. 2.

The wounded burglar, who did not escape, has since died. He was thrown into a flooded river by his comrades, to prevent his revealing names, but the police rescued him, and he gave one name, which led to three arrests.

"MOST DISMAL AUGUST."

Remarkable Record in English Weather.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Last month was the most dismal August on record. The rainfall was unprecedented and there were only four days on which no rain fell. At no time did the temperature reach 70 degrees.

BRITISH NAVAL NEWS.

Squadrons to Cruise in Foreign Waters.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The first and second cruiser squadrons will make lengthy cruises in Scandinavian and Russian waters during September and October. The third battle squadron will leave in the middle of October for a cruise in the Mediterranean. The fourth battle squadron will return to Home waters from Gibraltar during their absence.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Trades Union Congress which has assembled at Newport, was preceded by a Church service at which Bishop Welldon preached. The Bishop recommended the delegates not to confuse trade-unionism with "half-digested Socialist theories."

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., speaking at a subsequent mass meeting, made a heated retort to Bishop Welldon. He said the Bishop did not know what he was saying. Socialism and trade-unionism were economically inseparable.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 2.

The British and Russian Ministers have made representations to the Government urging that the negotiations with regard to the delimitation of the Turco-Persian frontier be expedited.

THE MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

VLADIVOSTOK, SEPT. 1.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who is to represent the Kaiser at the funeral of the late Mikado, embarked on the cruiser "Scharnhorst" to-day for Japan.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A company of French troops has been landed at Mogador to protect Foreign colonists.

THE "CLEMENT BAYARD."

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The French army dirigible "Clement Bayard" has made a most successful flight from Compiegne to Dieppe and back in twenty-four hours, including a Channel cruise.

POLITICAL EGOISM.

Party System and the Virtue of Obedience.

GERMAN PARSON'S VIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, SEPT. 2.

The Kaiser attended a great open-air divine service of the Berlin garrison on the Tempelhofer review ground yesterday, on the occasion of the eve of "Sedan Day." Many veterans of the Franco-Prussian war were also present.

The preacher delivered a stirring military sermon, in which he enlarged upon the naval and military defences of Germany. He did not doubt that every German would sacrifice his life in case of war, but animadverted upon the egoism of party politics which, he said, forgot the Christian virtue of obedience.

BERLIN, SEPT. 2.

The Emperor and Empress, to-day, reviewed 60,000 troops, including the guards, on Tempelhofer Feld. Two airships and eight army airoplanes Fles over the Royal party.

CHINA AND TIBET.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 1.

It is announced that the United States will not oppose Great Britain's demand of China that Britain be consulted with regard to any action contemplated in Tibet.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Peking states that China has rejected the British demands with regard to Tibet, stating that she cannot re-cast formal solemn agreements.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The European Press is solidly supporting Great Britain's protest against the Panama Canal Bill, pointing out that besides commercial objections, the Bill is a deadly blow to international arbitration.

THE NORFOLK FLOODS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

According to the surveyor's report, it will require £27,000 to repair the damages caused by floods to bridges and roads in Norfolk.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Coleridge-Taylor.

MYSTERY OF YANG FENG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, SEPT. 2.

The identity of Yang Feng, alias Labsung Digit, being established he and his party appeared before the Deputy Commissioner yesterday evening at 4-30, when they were informed that no passes to cross the frontier could be issued until the object of their mission was fully known; also until orders on the subject had been received from the Government of India to whom the matter had been referred by wire. The party are now under strict surveillance.

I met them on their return and could scarcely recognise the party owing to a metamorphosis. In the morning they had been filthily dressed, whereas in the afternoon they were attired in garb becoming their respective stations, while Feng was completely Europeanised even down (or up) to an Ellwood's "shikar" hat. Where these were tucked away in the hovel to be produced for the occasion is more than can be guessed, for they had no boxes in the room.

RANGOON SCOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 2.

Rangoon Scotsmen, to be more in keeping with the larger cities in India, have decided to hold a dinner this year on St. Andrew's Day. A strong executive committee has been formed and the Lieut.-Governor will be asked to become the Chieftain. It is intended to have the dinner on the same plan as last year's dinner of the Royal Geographical Society.

A Caledonian Club is to be organised in this connection.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

In connection with the Public Service Commission, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, who has been appointed Joint Secretary, will proceed Home shortly to settle the preliminaries with Lord Islington and other members of the Commission.

POONA, SEPT. 2.

Information has been received here that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's appointment to the Public Service Commission is not to be allowed to interfere with the carrying out of his intention to stand for re-election to the Imperial Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA JUTE TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

A Calcutta paper understands that in consequence of large crops all over the world. the stocks of jute bags are in short supply in the different consuming markets, while most Calcutta mills are hopelessly behindhand with deliveries owing to strikes and shortage of labour.

The Alliance Jute Mills have made a gross profit of just under five lakhs of rupees, and will pay a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

B. I. STEAMER AGROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Burma mail steamer "Arunkola" with passengers and English and Indian mails which left Calcutta yesterday morning went aground at Hooghly Point at 11 and was not got off until 2 o'clock. She came back to Calcutta, but an examination revealing no serious damages proceeded on her journey this morning. The mails will be 24 hours too late in reaching Rangoon owing to the mishap.

OFFICERS SUPPLIES.

An Important Government Notification.

RECEIPTED BILLS ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEP. 2.

The Government have had under consideration criticisms which have been received from time to time of the utility of returns of supplies prescribed in paragraph 5 of G. O. No. 2487, Revenue, dated 15th August, 1911, and various objections and difficulties which have been raised as regards the scope and intention of the orders in relation to it. These objections have, in the opinion of the Government been largely based on misapprehension. It was the desire of the Government, in view of the undoubted feeling that exists on the subject of supplies, to ensure that attention of touring officers should be drawn to the necessity for scrutinizing carefully bills for supplies procured through the agency of village officers and that in case of subsequent dispute or complaint, there should be records to which appeal could be made. In the light, however, of the experience gained of the working of the system the Government are of opinion that the submission of returns under consideration is unnecessary and may be discontinued, and that the objects they had in view could be secured by laying down that all touring officers must obtain receipted bills for supplies obtained through village officers and file them for reference, if necessary for a period of twelve months.

Government also consider that Collectors, Divisional Officers and Tahsildars should make enquiries in the course of their tours as to whether village headmen experience any difficulty either in making supplies or in obtaining payment for them.

CHARGES AGAINST ATTORNEYS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1.

Before Mr. Justice Fletcher, to-day, an application was made on behalf of Mahomed Fazez Khan for a rule on two attorneys to show cause why their names should not be struck off the rolls of Attorneys. It was alleged that in 1907 the petitioner, who is a resident of Bhopal, engaged the attorneys to conduct a case on his behalf against a certain bank to recover eleven lakhs of rupees. Subsequently, the attorneys fraudulently, and without his instructions, made him sign a petition of compromise.

The Judge wanted to hear the attorneys' explanation before taking any action. The matter will be heard after the long vacation. The names of the attorneys were not mentioned in court in accordance with the ruling of Mr. Justice Sale.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1.

Calcutta share market opened this week with a strong enquiry for coal shares and advances in price were effected all long the line. Prices include Bengal Rs. 895-0, Baraboni Rs. 13-12, Peularctand Rs. 5-10, Raniganj Rs. 20-2, Sendra Rs. 14-23.

In jute shares Albion was done at Rs. 129-8, Bernagore at Rs. 78-8 and Delta at Rs. 110-8.

AN EXCISE CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 1.

A Sind Excise Bureau has been established as an experimental measure and attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind. The object of the Bureau is to the collect information with a view to dealing systematically with excise smuggling within and outsido the Province. The Bureau has been placed in charge of Mr. W. Rozare, an Excise Officer of thirty years' experience.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended Divine Service at Christ Church, Simla, yesterday.

Lord Carmicael and Lady Carmichael, accompanied by Major Bateman Champain and Capt. R. Williams, A.-D.-C., arrived at Viceregal Lodge as guests of Their Excellencies.

Sir Reginald Craddock, Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton and Mrs. Peyton dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael and Lady Carmichael will dine to-night with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Major Beatson-Bell, Deputy Judge and Advocate-General, Northern Army, is granted leave from 14th November to 1st May.

Major B. Vincent, 6th Dragoons, succeeds Lieut.-Colonel Wood as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Northern Army Headquarters in February next.

Captain W. A. Stewart, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles from 25th August.

Captain A. N. Kerr, 38th Dogras, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Brevet Major E. A. C. Blake, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is appointed to the Adjutancy of the 4th Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

The following officers have been selected to undergo a course of instruction in aviation at the Central Flying School, Upavon :—Captain J. H. W. Becke, 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment; Captain R. C. Alston, 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. E. V. Anderson, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch.

Lieut. J. C. H. Maxwell, 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Pullen is appointed Commanding Royal Artillery at Rangoon, and embarks for India on 19th September, 1912.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

By Lieut.-General Sir John Woon, K.C.B., Commanding,

10th Jats.—Major C. G. Robson, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. J. Jamieson transferred to the 6th Jat Light Infantry, and to continue to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Lowis on leave.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Stevens, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major J. H. Whitehead, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. A. G. Reinsford granted leave or until further orders.

KARACHI NOTES.

The "Chota" Week and "the Arcadians."

SUCCESSFUL HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 30.

The Karachi "Chota" week, following immediately upon the tennis week, has come and gone, to the general interest and enjoyment of both visitors and residents. The first item was the opening performance of "The Arcadians" on Saturday, August 17th. The K.A.D.C. has produced several musical comedies in the last few years, notably "The Rose of Persia," "Amasis" and "The Country Girl," and although it has become usual for each production to be described as having put all former ones in the shade, there can be little doubt that this remark, as applied to "The Arcadians," is truth, perfect truth. In music, in acting, and most of all in scenery and stage effect the piece surpasses anything so far seen in Karachi. Indeed, speaking to a very travelled member of the audience who has seen many amateur productions in various stations and cities, I was told that it was the best musical comedy he had seen in the East. Since the last comic opera was staged at the Frere Hall, electric lighting has been installed and this, with the limelight which also appeared for the first time, made a great difference to the general effect. The scenery all came direct from London and was a distinct advance on anything we have been treated to before, while the hall was packed on all three nights by most appreciative audiences. To come to the actual play, I will not attempt to go into any details as to the plot, if musical comedies ever possess such a thing as a plot. The principal parts were for the most part excellently played. Amongst the ladies, Miss Charriol made a very charming "Miss Cavanagh," and her acting, dancing and singing quite captivated her audience. Mrs. C. S. Anderson was very delicate as "Sombra" and her singing was as beautiful as usual. Mrs. Cocke, as "Mrs. Smith," the wife of the leviathan caterer of Regent Street, made a great success of her part and the applause with which her appearance was greeted on the second and third performances was a fitting tribute to her excellent rendering of perhaps the most difficult role in the play. The only fault I have to find fault with her is that she was not quite corpulent enough for the part. Of the men, Mr. Beaumont, as "Simplicitas" alias "Mr. Smith," brought down the house whenever he appeared and was as amusing as he always is, if not more so. "Mr. Doody", as played by Mr. Mahon, was excellent and his droll singing of "Merry and Bright" was one of the best items in the piece. Captain Fenning and Captain Ryles as "Mr. Meadows" and "Sir George Paddock" respectively were capital, although the former seemed to suffer a little from inexperience. Finally, mention must be made of Mr. C. W. Bell, who made a most efficient "Bobbie." On the second night, owing to illness, however, he played at short notice the part of "Mr. Smith" in a manner which made one doubt whether he was not playing his regular part all the time. He certainly stepped into Mr. Beaumont's shoes, or rather sandals, exceedingly well. On this occasion Mr. C. S. Anderson who, as stage manager and producer, was responsible for the whole success of the play, played "Bobbie" in a most professional manner. Of the chorus it need only be said that they were workers all the time and to all of them much credit is due. Slips there were, but on the whole the performance was an excellent one. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., conducted the orchestra in his usual energetic and successful manner.

SIND HORSE SHOW.

Reference must next be made to the Horse Show which was down to occupy Tuesday of the week. A good deal of newspaper discussion took place a few weeks ago as to whether previous horse shows had been a farce, and whether there should be another this year. I am not going to attempt to compare the Sind Show with that of Richmond or Dublin, but I think all are agreed that Sind ought to put up a horse show and that it is always a function of much interest. The principal prize winners were :—

Polo Ponies.—Captain Craigie's b a g "Reggie."

Gentlemen's Hacks (Horses)—Mr. Wheatley's b w g "Monte."

Gentlemen's Hacks (Ponies)—Major Colston's b a g "Recluse."

Ladies' Hacks.—Mr. Wheatley's "Young Marmaduke."

Horses and Ponies, Harness and Turnout.—Mr. Breslauer's "Mascot."

Horses and Ponies, in Harness.—Mr. Demetriadis' "Diana."

Horses Jumping.—Mr. Hearson's "Tomtit."

Ponies' Jumping.—Captain Moore's "La Milo."

Best Horse in the Show.—Major Willis' "Molly."

Best Pony in the Show.—Mr. Newman's "Hilda II."

Mrs. Webb distributed the prizes at the close of the show.

POLO.

Then there was polo to amuse us. An American tournament was arranged and played off on the 16th, 19th and 21st. On the final day, (Wednesday), a large number of spectators were present and a good number of them followed the polo with interest. Five teams were engaged, an R.F.A. team, a 6th Cavalry team from Jacobabad, and three teams composed locally and christened Field Officers, Civil and Captains. The R. F. A. team succeeded in securing the largest number of goals, but it must be stated that the teams were handicapped, each one being placed minus or plus a certain number of goals at the start. The 6th Cavalry team were the backmarkers.

PAGUL GYMKHANA.

The next excitement was a Pagul Gymkhana on the lines of the Bombay Mud Sports : only here we go in for dust not mud. Another difference was that motor-car events were included as well as one for cyclists. But the automobile events turned out to be rather cumbersome and took too long; moreover in the "calling" race most of the drivers did something amiss and were disqualified.

The bicycle musical chairs event was quite amusing but that was over too soon. Really the only equestrian event was one in which riders in turn ran the gauntlet of the crowd who were armed with a plenteous supply of whitened tennis balls to fire off. The crowd thoroughly enjoyed the event—more so probably than the riders who found it no easy matter to avoid the onslaught of several dozen balls. The ponies certainly did not revel in the run past.

SIND CLUB DANCE.

This took place after the Gymkhana and was largely attended. An excellent dinner was served and the dancing afterwards gave every opportunity for digestive organs to perform their arduous task.

94TH BATTERY R. F. A. SPORTS.

Friday brought us to the Sports of the 94th Battery R. F. A., on the Somerset Barracks Parade Ground. A most fascinating list of events was down for decision and my only regret was that I could not be present all the time from 3 p. m. until the end of the prize presentation which was not over until after 8 p.m. The jumping was excellent and compared very favourably with that we witnessed earlier in the week at the Horse Show, but then we do not expect battery horses to suffer from nerves to the same extent as hacks and polo ponies. The musical drive was perhaps the most fascinating event of the evening and was loudly applauded. Mrs. Bower, the wife of Captain Bower, commanding the battery, distributed the prizes.

RACES.

On Saturday, "the week" concluded with Races which were not too well attended, and in the evening with the final performance of "The Arcadians" which was patronised to the extent of every possible seat in the Frere Hall being filled. The applause and the bouquets and other trifles which were presented were eloquent testimony of Karachi's appreciation of the production. Subsequently the cast and a number of other guests had supper at the kind invitation of the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb and Mrs. Webb in their very charming garden, and the party did not break up until a late hour.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

MACEDONIAN MUDDLE.

Attitude of Austria towards Turkey.

THE following news, later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Aug. 16.

The "Westminster Gazette," referring to the unrest in the Balkans, remarks: "Indications have long predicted a catastrophe and the near downfall of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress. The Bulgarian-Servian agreement (to which Montenegro was privy), the Albanian movement and the war fever created in Bulgaria owing to the Kochana massacre, are facts of the highest importance. All the nations in Europe are asking whether or not Austria is likely to back Bulgaria to the extent of permitting her to issue an ultimatum to Turkey, demanding the autonomy of Macedonia. Austria is apparently waiting to see how Russia and Germany will act."

Vienna, Aug. 17.

The Emperor has sanctioned the suggestion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Count Berchtold) for an exchange of views betweeen the Powers with regard to the Balkan situation.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.

The American warship Scorpion visited the scene of the earthquake that caused havoc along the shores of the Sea of Marmora recently.

The officers of the vessel report that as a result of the upheaval 3,000 persons were killed, and 6,000 more were injured. It is, they assert, almost impossible to approach some of the ruined villages owing to the stench arising from the unburied corpses.

The earth tremors continue, and numerous deep fissures are being opened up. At Myriophitos only a few houses on the sea front have been 1 ft standing. The Red Crescent and the Greek Societies are doing good work among the afflicted people.

Rome, Aug. 17.

The eruption from the volcano on Stromboli Island (to the north of Messina), exceeds that of 1907. Ashes are now pouring from four craters in the volcano.

AVIATION.

Paris, Aug. 16.

International certificates to air man have been issued during the present year as follow :—

Aeroplanists.—France, 614; Great Britain, 200; Germany, 135; Italy 101.

Balloonists.—Germany, 820; France, 190; Australia, 72; Italy, 67; Great Britain, 16.

Dirigible Balloonists.—Germany, 34; France, 21; Australia, 15; Great Britain, 7.

At Chalons to-day Lieutenant Scott won the Michelin prize of £1,000 for dropping bombs from a height of 2,400ft.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

Washington, Aug. 17.

Speaking yesterday in connection with his campaign for the Presidency, Mr. Taft said that all he asked for was a fair fight. No voters could belong to the Roosevelt Party, and consider themselves good Republicans. Such voters would be dishonest if they remained in the Republican Party, while they aided another party to defeat the Republican candidate.

Addressing a huge meeting at Boston yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt said he sought to introduce the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule into American public life.

New York, Aug. 17.

In New York yesterday, an Italian was killed by jumping off the wrong side of a tram-car, with the object of avoiding the payment of a fare. Immediately afterwards 1,200 Italians knelt around the body of the victim and stopped the traffic for ten minutes, while they offered up prayers.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.

After a trial lasting for four months, Clarence Darrow, a lawyer was acquitted yesterday on a charge of having bribed a juryman in connection with the trial of James McNamarra, the alleged author of the Los Angeles dynamite outrage.

Washington, Aug. 17.

The Senate has upheld President Taft's veto of the Wool Tariff Bill.

PERSIA.

London, Aug. 17.

The "Times" correspondent at Teheran states:—"Persia has drifted into a state of anarchy. The most disquieting feature of Great Britain's lack of definite policy here is that Russian troops alone maintain order in the north, which has become a Russian dependency. The Treasury is empty, and bankruptcy is stated off only by small British and Russian doles of money. Past experience has led Russia to oppose the summoning of a third Mejliss, which alone is capable of raising an essential loan. Great Britain's policy of drift is inevitably leading to the occupation of Southern Persia."

MYSTERIOUS TREASURE.

London, Aug. 17.

In the Bankruptcy Court a few days ago, a debtor included in his assets an item of £10,000, which, he asserted, represented the value of his interest in £11,000,000 worth of treasure, which the Jesuits were supposed to have buried in Bolivia, about two centuries ago. Colonel Fawcett, a well-known explorer, referring to this matter, states that the persons seeking for the supposed treasure are wasting their energing, as 30 years ago a Bolivian resident discovered the Jesuit hoard, and quietly unearthed treasure to the value of £900,000.

A LONDON RIOT.

London, Aug. 16.

At the Tilbury docks to-day 300 unionists attacked 600 free labourers, and assailed them with stones. The attackers were ultimately routed.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT.

London, Aug. 17.

The conference of the Miner's Federation, sitting at Blackpool yesterday passed a resolutions expressing strong dissatisfaction with the working of the Minimum Wage Act, particularly because, with a few exceptions, the awards made have not given all the under-ground men 5s. per day, and some of the awards require the men to put in 100 per cent. of attendances in order to qualify for the minimum wage, while many mine-owners are seriously delaying the payment of arrears under the awards.

TOWN PLANNING.

London, Aug. 17.

Arrangements are being made for a leading professor of town planning to visit Australia next year, and deliver lectures in the principal cities. Similar lectures delivered in Canada recently attracted large audiences.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

London, Aug. 16.

The "Labour Leader" severely criticises the Government, and it adds: "Mr. Lloyd-George is a political gambler, who is a playing for power and popularity. His land reform scheme will please no one."

IN BRIEF.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.

While the steamer Newport was lying at a wharf at Bilbao, in Panama, yesterday, a huge dock shed collapsed and fell upon the vessel, with the result that the latter was sunk.

Berlin, Aug. 18.

On a suburban, railway train yesterday a youth, apparently a lunatic, stabbed three women, injuring them seriously. He then escaped from the train.

Paris, Aug. 18.

The Australian horse Biskra, and the French horse Mont Joie, both cleared 7ft. 8in. in a high jumping contest at Vittel yesterday. This feat beats Conspirateur's record.

London, Aug. 17.

Ernest Barry, the champion sculler of the world, who, on Thursday, was challenged by H. Pearce, of Sydney, to row for the title, says that he is willing to compete against the challenger at any time.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEFENCE AND TRAINING.

Madame Melba in Australia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUG. 19.

IN the House of Representatives here, since my last letter was despatched Mr. Roberts moved the second reading of the Defence Act Amendment Bill, which had been received from the Senate. He said that it provided that officers might continue to serve in senior cadet corps notwithstanding that they had reached a certain age; that no intoxicating liquor should be sold to any cadet in uniform; and for an amendment of the principal Act by reducing the penalties, for non-attendance at drill in those cases where cadets promised to make up the time lost. Where 54 hours out of the 64 required had been attended no prosecution was to take place if the cadet would give his promise to attend for the balance. Where less than 54 hours had been attended a prosecution was to take place, but the Court was to be asked not to inflict a penalty on a defendant giving his promise to attend drill. In cases where no such promise would be given the fine was to be at the rate of 2s. per hour lost, the total not to exceed £5. Cadets were not to be imprisoned, but to be committed to the care of a military officer until the drills were made up. He thought that Australia was worth defending. The lads were called on to perform a slight obligation for the defence of the country so that there should be an organised body rather than an unorganised rabble. As the measure was an urgent one he hoped that the House would put it through all stages that evening. Sir John Quick said that the Opposition welcomed the Bill. There had been some slight objection to the principle of compulsory training, but they could not expect to introduce such a revolutionary measure without friction. Some dismay had been caused by the decisions of some of the Courts, notably in one case at Broken Hill, where a fine of £100 was imposed under a mistaken idea that the Court had no discretion. He welcomed a loosening of the Act, but thought that it would be a mistake to carry this so far as to weaken the compulsory principle. Already the period of drill had been cut down from 72 hours to 64 hours per year, and now some of the services were to be cut down to 48 hours per year. While they desired to prevent the growth of public dissatisfaction they must take care that the service was effective. Magistrates should be encouraged to inquire into the circumstances of each case so as to treat each as it deserved and the Act would thus not be made unpopular. Mr. Archibald said that any measure that interfered with the daily routine of the people would cause dissatisfaction when the people were not used to it. In 10 years it would be possible to increase the hours. It would be a good idea to split the year up into quarters, so that a lad who did not give service in the first quarter could be made to do so in the second quarter. Officers should be chosen for their tact more than for anything else. He appealed to the Government to see that the Act was administered on commonsense lines. Mr. Ryrie (N. S. W.) said that he regretted that it should be necessary to spend such large sums on defence, but the best insurance of peace was to be prepared for war. The Bill was read a second time and passed through Committee.

ABOLITION OF THE KILT.

Organised by the Victorian Scottish Union, a large deputation waited on the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) to ask him to permit the Scottish regiments of the Commonwealth defence forces to continue the wearing of the kilt. In reply, Senator Pearce, who had maintained silence during the speeches, said that he would indeed be cold-blooded who could listen unmoved to the earnestness of the deputation. Senator McColl had asked who was responsible for abolishing the kilt. As the political head of the Defence Department he (Senator Pearce) took all responsibility, and he was prepared to answer to Parliament. He was glad that they were not opponents, but only differed as to the best means of carrying out the details to ensure the efficiency of the defence forces. He had given the question considerable attention. Without despising the traditions of the old country, the Australian soldier could cultivate a national sentiment and be proud of a uniform typical of the present defence scheme. Australia was a vast country surrounded by other countries, whose numbers and organisations greatly exceeded those of Australia. The burden of defence was thus bound to be heavy for many years to come, and they must not spend a single penny except on essentials. He had had estimates prepared, and found that the cost of doing what the deputation wanted would be greater than the cost of the present simple uniform. There was no analogy between Canada and the United Kingdom and Australia, for while Australia had a compulsory system of military training, the other lands had voluntary enlistment, and partly depended on showy-clad recruits. Recently he had refused permission to form an Irish regiment in Melbourne and a Scottish regiment in Western Australia. There was time for consideration, as some period would elapse before the term of service expired of all the present members of Scottish regiments, and much might happen meanwhile. After all, Parliament was the master, and if Parliament decided that there would be national regiments, its instructions would be carried out. He was impressed by the size and the strength of the opinions of the deputation, and would give its request further consideration and recommend the Government to act accordingly.

RELIGIOUS SCRUPULOUS URGED.

By an application which was made to Mr. Justice Higgins in chambers the constitutionality of the Defence Act is to be challenged, on the ground that it interferes with the free exercise of religion. The point has been taken in connection with a charge made against Edgar Roy Krygger for failing, without lawful excuse, to render the service required by him as a senior cadet. At a hearing at Ballarat East, Krygger was directed to make up the drill he has avoided at Northcote, where he now resides. He is appealing against this decision, on the ground that the Defence Act is unconstitutional in that it violates section 116 of the Constitution, which provides for the free exercise of religion, and that he had conscientious religious objections, which constituted a lawful excuse. Mr. a'Beckett (instructed by Mr. E. Dillon) appeared in support of the rule, which was made returnable before the High Court at its sittings in Melbourne next month.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

At the monthly meeting of the Adelaide Employers' Federation an important communication was considered from the Federal council respecting the Navigation Bill and the necessity for amending it in order to protect the merchants and producers from losses sustained by such strikes as those of Adelaide and Brisbane by the refusal of the wharf labourers to load and unload ships. Draft clauses were submitted and approved, the nature of one being to eliminate from the Bill the section prohibiting seamen or crews from being employed in loading or unloading ships. It was explained that if the Bill were not amended in this direction merchants and producers would be at the mercy of the wharf labourers. Another amendment desired is to meet the difficulty of work being undertaken by farmers and others, as was done during the Brisbane strike, in loading and unloading ships and affording them the moral support of the Federal authorities. The view was expressed that it was most extraordinary that labour matters should be embodied in a Bill of this nature and enormous powers placed in the hands of the lumpers. At present the men broke the law with impunity and under this Bill, if the employers endeavoured to carry on business without the strikers they might be subject to heavy penalties. The burdens already placed on employers by the Federal legislation and the additional burdens of this Bill would, unless checked, be intolerable.

MELBOURNE TRADES COMPLAIN.

A deputation from the Trades Hall Council waited on the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) on the subject of times of parades for cadets under the compulsory training system. Mr. Gray said that drill should not interfere with the leisure time of lads, which came in most cases on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bennett thought that any pay that was lost if lads were drilled in their own working hours should be made up by the Defence Department. Mr. Strahan said that the employers had the most to gain by the defence scheme, but at present they sacrificed the least. The sacrifices should be more fairly distributed. He did not see what was the use of stopping an invasion when the lads had nothing to defend, from their own point of view. He suggested that Saturday mornings should be set apart throughout Australia for drills. Senator Pearce, in reply, said that he would like to say, in all friendliness, that the statement that the lads had nothing to defend from their own point of view was a rash one. Australia had fought for and won the White Australia policy, and this policy was only possible if they had a strong defence system to protect it. So far, the British Navy supplied that protection. He would like to have had the deputation with him when travelling recently through the Far East, when they would have been impressed with the position Australia held in regard to social and political problems. These were certainly things that the lads were called on to defend from their own point of view. He said that the time that a cadet would have to give up to his drill amounted to 64 hours annually, and pointed out that if every one of these drills took place on a Saturday afternoon it would only mean 16 Saturdays in the year. He was sympathetic with the proposition that drill should be done in working hours, but the Commonwealth Government did not have power to make employers pay for time lost, and this would, therefore, involve hardship on the boys and their parents. In regard to the Defence Department paying for time lost, this would only mean the people paying. As far as schoolboys were concerned the present differences in this connection were caused by social conditions, and were not brought about by the Defence Act. It would be of no benefit to working lads drilling in the daytime. The Defence Act did away with all class distinctions. If the Government obtained the increased powers, which were to be asked for again by the referenda, and which, he thought, would be granted, he, personally, would submit a scheme, making it an offence for an employer to deduct pay for time lost in attending drills.

MADAME MELBA AT FREMANTLE.

It was a gracious Melba who assured her questioners on the R. M. S. Otranto that they were not intruding. "Oh, no," she said, "people never weary me unless, they are rude or unless I am tired and they have no right to be bothering me." And then, smiling, "But I'm always glad to talk to reporters; they do me the service of delivering all my messages to the Australian people, and that is indeed a very great service." "I am sorry," said the diva in the course of the interview, "that I am about to leave Australia for a long time— two, perhaps two and a half years. I was to have gone to America in January, but I have had to change my plans, and will not make the trip until October, 1913. I shall be singing there till the following April. First of all I shall begin a concert tour of England on October 5 of this year, and my company which will include Ysaye, the great violinist; Wilhelm Bachaus, the German pianist and the new Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Landon Ronald, will make appearances at 25 of the important provincial towns. That tour will be finished in December. I have had offers to sing at Monte Carlo and Nice in February and March, and I will be at Covent Garden in May, June, and July. Then I go to America with my company for the great concert tour. This is the biggest engagement I have ever made. The tour will be longer than any of the other tours, and—I know one shouldn't speak of these things—they are going to give me £40,000. That's a lot of money, isn't it? "I shall have to work hard, but I am used to hard work; needed I am not sure that I could be happy if I were not working. I don't mean working all the time, you know; that would not do either. I have built a beautiful little home in the country at Lillydale, and though I was not born there I spent a great deal of my childhood in the district where I go to rest when I am tired." Melba smiled. "One does get tired, you know, but though I have been a star for 20 years I am still young. I am not an old woman, and I will not have it said that I am old because it is not true. Lots of people are surprised at me. They tell me so, and then I say to them that they need not be surprised, and that I intend to be young for years and years. Why my farewell concert in Melbourne a few weeks ago was the most successful I have ever given, and I am happy because I satisfied my severest critic—myself. Until then I had not sung since the end of the opera season in December, and seven months I rested. Before I left I gave three concerts—in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Geelong. It is certainly a colossal offer this one I have received, don't you think so? Colossal!" Melba murmured; "I think it will be two and a half years before I shall be through with the engagement which Messrs. Schultz, Curtis, and Powell, the great impresarios, have drawn up for me." "Is there anything else you can say for me?" The gracious Melba became a very indignant queen of song. "Yes, there is something that I wish you to say, something upon which I feel very strongly, something that has annoyed me very much. I think it is a disgrace that I cannot engage a hall in your State simply because they are all given up to picture shows. How can the people expect their children to be brought up to understand what is really beautiful when the pictures are the only form of entertainment that is offered to them.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE WEATHER.

Probable Fall of Snow in the Himalyas.

REDUCED TEMPERATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The storm has given some fairly heavy rain in north-west of the United Provinces and it has almost disappeared. The depression at the head of the Bay developed into a storm, but is not likely to move far to-day. The temperature has fallen, without any precipitation being reported in Baluchistan or Kashmir so that probably there has been, snow-fall on the higher ranges.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North Malabar, the Konkan, the western half of the United Provinces, the Southern half of Burma, fairly general in Central India west, in South Rajputana, Bihar and Orissa, local in North Madras Coast, west of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the East Punjab, Assam and Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in Bombay, the Deccan and Bengal.

The principal amounts were :—Bombay 1 inch, Gopalpura 1 1-2, Mount Abu, 2; Udaipur, Simla 1; Mussoorie and Dehra Dun, 2; Muktesar, 3 ; Roorkee, 4 ; Meerut and Bareilly, 1; Darbhanga and Cuttack, 1 1-2 ; Bogra and Dibrugarh 2 ; Myitkyina and Monywa, 1 ; Diamond Island 1 1-2, Moulmein and Mergui, 2 ; Victoria Point, 3 ; and Port Blair 6.

Forecast : Rainfall will diminish in the north-west of the United Provinces.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	49·48	50·01	50·37	46·31
Monday, 2nd September	1·25	1·10	1·05	1·04
Total	50·73	51·11	51·42	47·35
Same date last year.........	50·68	53·32	53·43	44·25

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 2.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·83	47·40	57·27	45·63

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 2nd Sept.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
2	00	56	25

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's China mail steamer "Arcadia" Captain S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, reports having experienced light monsoon long. W. S. W. swell and passing showers.

The City Line steamer "City of Perth," 2578 tons, Captain H. Arnold, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, met with fresh S. E. trades, and moderate monsoon.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	98·8	82·3	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	97·3	76·5	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	91·4	72·4	...	13·97
Lahore	97·9	79·7	...	10·29
Sirsa	91·8	75·5	...	10·20
Ambala	88·5	72·9	0·07	21·64
Delhi	81·5	72·8	0·11	20·06
Agra	88·0	76·0	...	16·81
Mainpuri	87·3	75·6	0·12	25·55
Jhansi	88·5	76·5	0·42	25·10
Cawnpore	87·7	78·4	0·25	25·63
Allahabad	89·6	78·0	...	21·18
Jacobabad	104·1	81·8	...	0·39
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	81·1	75·2	...	12·77
Jaipur	83·2	74·1	0·07	27·80
Kotah	86·1	77·6	0·23	23·51
Bhuj	89·0	76·0	...	20·08
Dwarka	86·3	79·2	...	22·29
Veraval	81·6	77·3	0·01	27·66
Rajkot	87·6	74·8	...	20·02
Bhavnagar Para	85·5	?	0·72	38·94
Surat	85·4	75·6	0·10	50·30
Ahmedabad	87·6	76·2	0·64	37·67
Deesa	87·8	74·4	0·31	21·17
Neemuch	84·9	72·0	0·[illegible]2	22·59
Indore	81·1	72·1	0·20	25·07
Jubbulpore	85·3	75·8	...	28·89
Saugor	82·8	72·6	0·36	26·87
Hoshangabad	84·1	74·4	0·04	32·28
Khandwa	87·2	73·1	0·43	13·44
Akola	89·7	73·1	...	17·29
Amraoti	89·3	72·3	...	17·20
Nagpur	90·1	74·8	...	41·86
Chanda	89·5	77·0	...	35·83
Raipur	89·7	77·6	...	35·89
BOMBAY	83·1	75·2	1·04	47·35
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·9	0·20	83·45
Mormugao	83·5	77·2	0·18	86·45
Karwar	82·2	75·5	0·18	91·41
Malegaon	86·9	71·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	84·1	68·5	...	6·79
Poona	86·0	70·8	...	12·69
Sholapur	90·8	72·6	...	9·16
Bijapur	87·2	71·3	...	5·71
Belgaum	75·3	65·5	0·24	58·69
Aurangabad	86·4	68·7	...	14·20
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	73·2	...	27·41
Hyderabad	88·8	72·2	...	15·26
Mangalore	85·8	74·8	0·21	119·68
Calicut	84·8	76·1	0·16	106·[illegible]5
Cochin	84·7	75·7	...	88·50
Colombo	86·5	75·0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	94·8	78·2	...	?
Bellary	99·0	73·8	...	6·69
Cuddapah	99·2	78·1	...	7·07
Madras	99·5	82·0	...	9·39
Bangalore	83·3	66·3	...	13·79
Coimbatore	90·9	70·3	...	4·59
Trichinopoly	99·6	76·8	...	5·06
Negapatam	95·7	80·7	...	4·15

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright no sign of rain. Food-grains prospects improving. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather till the end. Cotton plants showing bolls. Toria sowings commenced.

Hansi.—Seasonable. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Often cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants require rain. Gingelly requires rain. More rain needed in Dhulia Taluka for all crops.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and crop making good progress.

Broach.—Alternately bright, no sign of rain. Showery. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Looks like clearing up. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Break needed generally.

Dholera.—Showery.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·11" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect in the south-west and the the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·12", Cawnpore 0·25" and Jhansi 0·42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight defect in the extreme north-western district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·23" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in the eastern half of Kathiawar and in west Central India; Deesa has had 0·31", Ahmedabad 0·64", Surat 0·10", Bhavnagar Para 0·72" and Indore 0·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the northern half of the division; Khandwa has had 0·43" and Saugor 0·36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·04". Ratnagiri 0·20", Mormugao and Karwar ·0·18" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·24" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal which was central over Delhi yesterday has disappeared. Rainfall has been very light and local in the east Punjab, while in Rajputana, Kotah is the only station reporting precipitation of importance. There has been a considerable decrease in the area of rainfall in Kathiawar also, precipitation being now confined to the south-east coast. Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, and local rain in west Central India, the northern half of the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been fairly general also in the United Provinces. The monsoon is strengthening slightly on the west coast of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat; local rain in west Central India, the United and the east Central Provinces and east Rajputana, and some showers in Kathiawar, the east Punjab and the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 2nd September was 29·701 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1912.

Nil.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notices.

1. Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September together with the entrance fee of Rs. 4.

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. R. A. for 1912-13 can be seen at Head-quarters.

2. Annual meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association will be held at the New Head-quarters (next to the Old Head-quarters) on Wednesday next 4th September 1912 at 7 p. m.

All members interesting in shooting are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1912.

There will be the usual Drill in the Town Hall this Tuesday evening the 3rd instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1912.

489. Parades.—There will be no parade for "G" Company on Wednesday the 4th instant.

II.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday, the 4th instant at 7-30 a. m.

III.—All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6-30 p m until further orders

Dress.—Mufti.

490. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Wednesday the 4th instant on account of "Government Gazetted" holiday Gokal Ashtami.

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley —500 prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110 and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fee Rs. 4 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

SOUTH AFRICA AND DEFENCE.

Sir Richard Solomon, in the course of a statement to a representative of Reuter's Agency on the subject of the South African Defence scheme, stated the scheme had given general satisfaction throughout the country.

The fundamental principles on which the Citizen Forces were to be established were:—(1) The liability of every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 to render in time of war personal service in defence of the Union in any part of South Africa, and (2) the liability of every citizen to begin a course of military training not later than in his 21st year and to complete it in the fourth year from the year of commencement. Many of the appointments under the scheme had already been made, General Beyers had been appointed Commandant General of the Citizen Forces and General Lukin Inspector-General of the Permanent Forces. The members of the Council of Defence, of the Headquarters Staff, and Staff of Instructors of Military Instruction of Officers at Bloemfontein had all been appointed.

In conclusion, Sir Richard said:—"The scheme will be in active operation within two years, when Great Britain will be relieved of the expenditure it now incurs in maintaining garrisons in South Africa, and defence works at the ports."

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill.

CASE AGAINST THE BILL.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, published for general information:—

We the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (Bill No, VII of 1912) was referred, have carefully considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit the following report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto:—

Clauses 3 and 4.—It was proposed in the Select Committee that the Committee should recommend that maximum and minimum salaries to be paid to the Chairman of the Board, inclusive of all allowances, should be entered in the Act. This, it was urged, would be on the lines of section 57 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bom. III of 1888), and would enable the Board to know exactly how much they would have to pay. The majority of the Committee however considered, after consulting the Accountant General, Bombay, that the provisions in the clauses, which are more favourable to the Board than those at present in force, should stand as they are.

The numbering of the section introduced by clause 5, as previously numbered, has been changed.

Clauses 5 and 6.—Verbal changes have been made in these sections.

Clause 7.—An "official reference as hereinafter mentioned" is referred to in clause 6, as renumbered, but by an oversight there was no subsequent mention in the Bill of any such expression. This has now been remedied by inserting the necessary definition of the term on the lines of section 24 of the existing Act, Bom. IV of 1898.

Clause 9.—The new section 27A, as it stood in the Bill, left it to the option of the Collector to proceed with the acquisition of the land in question or not, It was proposed that this option should be left untouched ; and that in cases in which the Collector did not proceed to acquire forthwith, the owner of the land should have liberty to complete his building in accordance with the sanctioned plans. The Committee however, decided that it was preferable that the Collector should be obliged to proceed with the acquisition in the circumstances which have been detailed in the section. The wording as to the building being "structurally complete up to the first floor level" was adopted after a reference to the Consulting Architect to Government. This change, it is hoped, will remove any ambiguity in the original expression and will confine the benefit of the section only to such owners as may be carrying on substantial building operations at the date of the Notification. In section 27B slight changes have been made, indicating what must be done if the Board decide to acquire the land.

Clause 10 (2) replaces clause 13 as it stood in the Bill. It has been entirely redrafted and the proposed set-back provisions will now be carried into effect by means of a street scheme to be called a "deferred street scheme"; the sections dealing with this class of scheme will find an appropriate place in the Act immediately after the sections dealing with street schemes. The deferred street scheme will be on the lines of an ordinary street scheme, but differs from it in that it is no longer necessary to proceed forthwith to acquire all the properties affected. The consequent postponement of acquisition is expected to be advantageous both to the Board and to the house-owners. The interests of the house-owners are safeguarded by the special provisions which in certain cases—

(1) require the Board to pay to owner 15 per cent. in addition to the market value of the property, and

(2) require the Board to proceed within six months with the acquisition of the property.

The other change affected by this clause is consequential.

Clause 11.—The former sections 32A and 32B which are now included in one section 32B have been arranged so as to make it clear that an application to the Board is to be made first by the employer. It has further been decided that the dwellings should be constructed either by the Board or by the employer under the supervision of the Board and in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the Board. The latter provision has been introduced at the suggestion of the Mill-owners' Association.

Section 32G has also been entirely revised, so as to show clearly what is meant by the expression "total sum" which has been inserted in the section instead of the word "capital", and by the expression "cost of land". The "cost of land" will vary according as the land—

(a) has been acquired for the scheme, or

(b) is vested in the Board under Schedule C or Schedule D, or

(c) has been acquired for other purposes.

Certain proposals in connection with the poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes which were received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, were considered by the Select Committee; but the Committee after considering the views of the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas were of opinion that they were chiefly questions which could be dealt with by the Board under the Act as it now stands or as it will stand after the present amending Bill has passed and further amendments of the Bill in the light of these proposals were not necessary.

Clause 13 as renumbered.—In addition to certain verbal alterations this clause has been revised in the same way as section 32G mentioned above. In this case if the lands belongs to Government its cost is not to be included in the scheme and if it belongs to the Corporation the Board have to pay to the Corporation the market value as at the date of the resumption.

Clause 14.—This clause was taken from the former Bill No. II of 1907; but certain provisos in that Bill regarding objections to the proposed vesting of streets in the Board and regarding consequential damage to adjacent properties, etc., were not included in the present Bill. It has been decided to add these provisos to the section. Also it has been provided that the notice under the section is to be duly posted up by the Chairman of the Board; and that the "part required" is to be vested in the Board free of all rights and encumbrances.

Clause 15.—The word "usually" has been inserted.

Clause 16.—The Committee consider that it is equitable that when land other than land forming part of any sanctioned scheme prepared in accordance with the provisions of Sections 23 and 30, is specifically acquired for a Police Accommodation Scheme or for a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme from a private person, he should not be deprived of the 15 per cent. On the market value of the land for compulsory acquisition. The grounds on which the usual 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition was disallowed in the original Act have no application in the case of land acquired specifically for a Police Accommodation Scheme ; and in the case of Poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes the fact that the employer obtains complete ownership of the land after 28 years makes it desirable that there should be no unnecessary hardship caused to private owners by denying to them the usual 15 per cent.

A consequential change has also been made in this clause.

Clause 17.—"Cost and apportionment of compensation" have been included in the questions which may be disposed of by the President alone in his discretion. An addition has also been made to this clause to enable the Tribunal to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents in order to remove all doubts as to whether they possess this necessary power at present.

Clause 18—The Select Committee propose that in future when land is resumed by Government or the Corporation the full market value of the land as at the date of resumption should be paid to the Board. The section has been redrafted accordingly.

Clauses 19 and 27A.—Section 51B comes in more appropriately at the end of Chapter V of the Act, its numbers has been changed therefore to 71A.

The latter part of the clause, which was not correctly worded, has been changed to show that is the Board are dissolved the Corporation will take their place in regard to all their assets and liabilities.

Clause 23.—The new sub-section (6B) has been made retrospective in effect because Government have already made over to the Board some lands which are intended to be held on the same conditions as lands received under this sub-section will be held. There is also a consequential amendment in this sub-section.

Clause 24.—The first amendment is consequential. The second amendment has been made in view of omission of clause 35. It will enable the agreement between Government and the Board (about the proposed Back Bay reclamation to be brought into effect without further legislation, if the reclamation is sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Clause 25.—This clause has been brought into line with the provisions of the existing Act by excepting from the operation of the section lands appropriated as open spaces and certain plots of the Flats which under clause 23 of the present Bill vest absolutely in the Board.

Clauses 26 and 30.—Section 76 has been repealed by clause 30, and instead of section 76 a sub-section has been added to the proposed section 64.

Clause 28.—It was proposed that no portion of the property tax recoverable by the Corporation as an outstanding for any year prior to the financial year 1912-1913 should be brought into the calculation for the first two or three years. The proposal was negatived by the majority in view of the smallness of the amounts involved. Small amendments were made in this clause correcting an error in drafting and fixing a later date for the payment by the Commissioner in order to enable him to ascertain before payment the actual amount due to the Board on account of the previous year.

Clause 29 (2).—It was represented in Council that it would be fair that retrospective effect should be given to the repeal of section 73 as well as to that of section 79, as the intention was that the Board and the Corporation should be put in the same position as if the present Bill had passed last year. The necessary action has been taken in this clause.

Clause 31.—The change is verbal.

Clause 32.—The change is consequential.

Clause 33.—It was proposed that the words "in the Bank of Bombay or" should be omitted, it being urged that on statutory preference should be given to the Bank of Bombay. The proposal was however rejected by the majority holding that even if the contention of the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai were accepted the clause does not prevent the Local Government from prescribing any other Bank or Banks in addition to the Bank of Bombay. Also that a reference to the Government of India asking for an amendment of the clause would necessarily delay the passing of the Bill.

Clause 35.—The Select Committee are of opinion that until the proposed agreement between the Board and Government and the consequent reclamation scheme to be carried out by Government have received specific sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India it would be premature and incorrect to insert a clause in the Act extinguishing even partially the previous rights of reclamation vested in the Board by the present Act.

Clause 35 has therefore been deleted.

(Signed) by M. B. CHAUBAL, W. D. SHEPPARD, M. R. JARDINE, H. W. STEVENSON, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, and IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, (Subject to a minute).

MINUTE BY THE HON. SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

I do not agree with the conclusions of the Select Committee in regard to clauses 3 and 4, 9, 28 and 33.

I think it is desirable that the present opportunity should be utilized to fix in the Act the minimum and maximum salary payable to the Chairman inclusive of all allowances and contributions.

Clause 9.—I think it is a mistake to take away the option of the Collector. It should be provided that in cases in which the Collector did not exercise his option in favour of immediate acquisition, the owner of the land should be allowed to complete the building in accordance with plans previously sanctioned by the Municipality.

Clause 28.—In view of the financial arrangements arrived at between the Corporation and the Board, it is wrong in principle that any portion of the outstandings, however small they may be, should in this way be made payable to the Board.

Clause 33.—I venture to think that the course adopted by a majority of the Committee cannot be justified. In the first place no reasons have been advanced why the privilege of investing their surplus funds in any local Bank—which the Board has enjoyed all these years, is proposed to be taken away. But even assuming that such reasons exist, it is difficult to understand why Government should object to the amendment which I submitted to the Select Committee by which the entire control in the matter of the selection of the Banks remained absolutely in their hands. I fail to see what virtue there is in the name of the Bank of Bombay being specifically mentioned in the Act.

(Signed) IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

MINUTE BY THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

I regret that I cannot sign this Report in consequence of having been precluded from taking a part in the deliberations of the Select Committee under the circumstances set forth in my letter of the 1st August 1912 to Mr. P. E. Percival.

2. I also beg to point out that the letter of the Municipal Corporation, dated the 8th August 1912 containing their views and suggestions regarding the Bill has never been laid before the Select Committee. In their letter, dated the 21st April 1912, forwarding a copy of the Bill to the Corporation, Government were pleased to say that "it will probably be desirable to publish the Bill and introduce it for first reading substantially in its present form ; but that the Governor in Council will be glad to consider any suggestions that the Corporation may wish to make and that such amendments as may be necessary will be introduced into the Bill between the first and second reading thereof." I take the liberty of pointing out that, as the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, must be laid before the Council without any alteration, the assurance given by Government in the above letter, could only be carried out by referring the letter of the Corporation to the Select Committee according to the usual practice in that behalf, before it makes its reports.

3. I will now content myself with stating my views on the various clauses of the amended Bill :

Clauses 3—5.—I think the time has now come that the salary of the Chairman of the Board shall be a fixed sum inclusive of all allowances, etc., as in the case of Municipal Commissioner under the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The maximum of Rs. 3,000 a month is ample for an offier in his position, bearing in mind that the Bombay Municipal Commissioner, whose duties are more various, and onerous, can earn the same maximum amount after three years approved service.

Clause 8.—I think past experience has shown that the period of three months should be extended to 4 months.

Clause 9.—It seems to me that if the examination of schemes by the Corporation is to be effective a clause should be added to section 27 of the Act to the effect that the Board shall furnish to the Corporation such information as may be required by them for the purpose of properly considering and reporting on them.

Clause 10.—I am strongly of opinion that all the provisions regarding Deferred Street Schemes are utterly misconceived and will be found unpracticable in actually working them, besides imposing an indefinite burden on the City.

Clause 11.—The new provisions regarding Poorer Classes Accommodation Schemes seem to me to be ostentatious makeshifts which are doomed to failure. They are only desperate attempts to cover the disastrous failure of the Trust to perform one of the most important and essential functions entrusted to them for the prosecution of the sanitary improvement of the City in their feverish haste to carry out more showy, ambitious and expensive schemes without thought of the inevitable consequence of increasing overcrowding in other parts of the City. The forecast of the Trust resources prepared by the Chairman of the Board shows that even after the subvention of 50 lakhs of rupees made by the Government of India the cost of the Sandhurst Road and Crawford Market Scheme will more than exhaust every available rupee at their disposal for a long period of years and they have no further funds for taking up any new improvement scheme or any scheme to provide for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of poorer and working classes including the whole or part of such classes displaced by the execution of these schemes. There is no doubt that the function imposed on the Trust by the Trust Act to provide such accommodation has been most inadequately performed by that body. The new provisions seek to enlist the agency of employers of labour to do what they themselves have failed to do in the past and are unable to do in the future. But I venture to think that honest employers will find it too cumbersome and burdensome to make use of these provisions and dishonest employers will succeed without difficulty in defeating the object of preventing overcrowding and providing cheap sanitary accommodation. I am of opinion that, in the first place, very few employers of labour will be forthcoming to take advantage of these provisions, and secondly it will be almost impossible to exercise the strict supervision without which their aim and object will never be effectively achieved.

Clause 17.—The time has now arrived when the Tribunal of Appeal should be done away with, and the Land Acquisition Act should be allowed to take its course as in all other cases of acquisition of land for a public purpose so far as it gives an appeal from the Collector to the High Court, if, however, it not thought desirable to abolish the Tribunal of Appeal, there should be a right of appeal to the High Court in all cases where more than Rs. 5,000 are claimed.

Clause 27.—I think that before the Bombay Government arrive at the conclusion that the Board should be dissolved the Corporation should have an opportunity of giving its opinion in respect thereof and also of placing its views before the Government of India. There should also be an express provision that if the Board is dissolved before the expiry of the period of 99 years the properties of Government specified in schedules C and E developed at the expense of the Trust should not revert to Government at once but vest in the Corporation for the remainder of the period of 99 years. In the same way there should be an expres provison before the reclaimed Government lands revert to Government at the end of 99 years that the actual cost of the reclamation should be paid to the Corporation.

Clause 28.—I think that it is only fair that the outstanding bills for the year 1911-12 and preceding years should not be taken in consideration in determining the amount to be paid under the amended section as otherwise they would be taken into account twice over. It is also necessary that the payment under this section should be made payable on the first day of May so as to admit of the accounts of the official year being drawn up.

Clause 29.—It is difficult to see why retrospective effect should be given to the liability of the Trust Board while the Corporation is denied it. It is only right and fair that neither the amendment of section 73 nor of section 79 should have any retrospective effect. Both liabilities should cease together on the passing of the Act.

4. Finally I am of opinion that that it is not advisable to invest the Trust with larger financial resources, as the amending Bill proposes to do, without modifying the composition of the Board in such a way as to give the Bombay Municipal Corporation a more effective voice in its deliberations than that body enjoys at present, and further so as to make it more alive to its responsibility than it has been in the past. Experience has shown that the Board, as at present constituted, has carried on its operations in a hasty and slip-shod manner caring more for immediate showy results than with deliberate thought for the future. It is now admitted that the Board has expended enormous sums of money on ambitious and expensive projects which have left the enormous bulk of the City in a worse condition from a sanitary point of view than ever before. There is now an eager quest for other and more suitable measures, for which there would have been no necessity if the Board had originally conducted its deliberations in a more patient, methodical and foresighted manner. It is not in the true interests of the sanitary improvement of the City to invest a Board which has committed such blunders in the past with even larger resources than before for the future.

MOTOR CYCLE SMASH.

Fatal Collision in Strand Road, Calcutta.

A shocking motor cycle fatality occurred at 11 o'clock on Thursday night at the turning from Strand Road into Napier Road, a young man named Philip Morley, son of Mr. Morley, tailor, of Park Mansions, being so seriously injured that he died in the General Hospital at 3-15 on Friday morning.

A party of five went out for an evening spin along the Strand Road, late on Thursday night, and the fact that three of the five had entered for the motor cycle race from Calcutta to Barrackpore, coupled with the fact that they had chosen a late hour and a lonely road for their spin, lends colour to the theory that they were practising for that event. The party were Dr. A. Collis, of Messrs. Boyes and Collis, dentists, Chowringhee, Mr. Philip Morley, Dr. L. C. Winster, of the Metropolitan Dental Company, Corporation Street, Mr. Wise, an assistant to Dr. Collis, and another European gentleman.

Mr. Morley was pitched some yards away from his machine, and fell on his head. His skull was fractured, and his case hopeless from the start. Dr. Collis fell on his hands and knees, and received severe injuries to his knees, in adition to breaking his arm. Dr. Winster was badly bruised. The two other gentlemen ran for a gharry which was standing at the river side of the Strand Road, and removed their injured friends to the Presidency General Hospital. Mr. Morley was unconscious when he was picked up, and he never regained consciousness. The doctors and nurses did all that could possibly be done for him but he died at 3-15 in the morning. Dr Collis, who was in great pain, and Dr. Winster were attended to, and, as has been said, the latter was able to go home afterwards.

A strange feature of the smash is that none of the three machines were seriously damaged.

In an interview which a "Statesman" representative had with Mr. Wise, who, as stated, was one of the party, these particulars were gleaned. Mr. Wise said they certainly were not practising for Sunday's race, but were merely out for their usual after-dinner spin. They went along the Strand Road at a speed of not more than fifteen miles an hour. The road was quite clear until they got to the turning from the Strand Road into the Napier Road. Just at the junction there were two gharries, one coming into the Strand Road, and other going in the same direction as the cyclists.

The gharries, said Mr. Wise, took up a lot of space, and did not give Dr. Collis and Mr. Morley, who were riding side by side in front, much room to get past. Exactly what happened they who were behind could not say, but it seemed as though Mr. Morley, who was not a very experienced rider, tried to shoot ahead, and in trying thus to avoid a collision he bumped into Dr. Collis' machine. The latter was swerving to the left at the time to give his companion more room, but he could not get out of the way and both machines and riders fell in a heap on the ground.

Dr. Winster was showing down to get to the help of his injured friends, and was looking anxiously to see how badly they were hurt, when he ran into one of the gharries. He was, however, only slightly bruised and shaken, while neither his machine nor the gharry was damaged.

Mr. Morley was unconscious all the time, but Dr. Collis, although he suffered severely, did not lose consciousness. His knees were badly bruised, and he was bleeding from a wound at the elbow which cut right down to the bone. The elbow was also fractured. He is, however, now progressing favourably.

Dr. Collis informed a police officer that Mr. Morley and himself were riding side by side and were a good bit ahead of Dr. Winster and Mr. Wise. When nearing the statue of Lord Napier of Magdala the two riders who were ahead noticed a conveyance approaching them from south to north and advancing almost in a line with Mr. Morly's machine. Mr. Morley in order to avoid a collision with the now fast nearing carriage, swerved his machine to the left and in doing so came broadside on to Dr. Collis' advancing cycle, the handle-bars interlocked, and both were thrown violently to the ground.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Professor Nelson Fraser presided over a meeting, of the above Association which was held yesterday at 6 p.m. in the house of Sir Mangaldas at Girgaum. The report of the Council of the Association, which was submitted by the Secretary Prof. Wadia, showed that the Association had been active during the past year and meetings were held under its auspices in every month. But the report did not seem to be encouraging regarding the membership of the Association. There were 85 members at the end of June 1911, while at the end of the year the number was 83 and more than 10 of whom were nominated by the Ladies Branch of the Indian National Association.

Prof. N. G. Welinkar moved for the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts, which was also submitted to the meeting. He hoped for brighter years for the Association and urged the members to increase their number by inducing others to join the association. He also made suggestions regarding the work that should be done by the Association. Resolutions were also passed thanking the office bearers of the past year and proprietor of the house for having placed the hall at the disposal of the Association, a spacious room for holding its meetings.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Gymkhana Selection for the Tournament.

THE MATCHES TEAM.

The Bombay Gymkhana's annual Rugby tournament will commence this evening, the match being between Madras and the Bombay Gymkhana.

The Gymkhana team will be as follows :—Back, May ; three-quarters, Onslow, Walker, Hamilton and Barstow ; halves, Kilby and Marsh ; forwards, McMillan, (Capt.) Kemp, Dougall, Scott, Brady, Inder, Rieu and Geddis. The Madras team we have already published.

The members of the Madras Gymkhana team which will meet the Bombay Gymkhana in the Bombay Rugby Tournament this evening arrived yesterday morning by the Madras Mail.

FOOTBALL.

Royal Warwicks Defeated at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

The Divisional Football Tournament began to-day with a game between the Royal Warwicks and the Dublin Fusiliers. The game which was well and keenly contested throughout ended in win for the Fusiliers by a goal to nil. In the first period the Warwicks had the misfortune to have one of their side sent off the fields for fouling one of the Dublins after being cautioned.

FOOTBALL IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 2.

The final game in the Merchants' Shield Football (Rugby) tournament at Mandalay resulted in a win for "H" Company, Border Regiment. Rangoon competitions have all concluded except the Walter Locke competition which begins to-morrow.

The Senior League Cup was won by the R. G. A., the holders being the Border Regiment who have left for Maymyo. The Munsters did very well being third. The Gymkhana this year fared badly.

The Second League Cup was won by the Rangoon College who had been runners-up for the past two years.

In the Junior Challenge Cup the Government High School are the winners and the Indian Telegraph Association the runners.up. All competitions were well fought out.

NEW BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on the 1st instant. Shooting commenced with a 10 bird handicap sweep, A Luson with 9 kills being second. A similar sweep followed, A. Luson shooting from scratch being first with a run of 10 kills, J. Cuningham with 8 kills inclusive of handicap being second. A team shoot between sides selected by R. Kennedy and A. S. Knowles ended in a victory for the former team by one bird. The usual spoon shoot was the next item on the programme. A. W. Noble with kills inclusive of handicap being the winner, A. C. Bourle with a similar score taking second prize and A. Luson third.

The President's cup in conjunction with a sweep was then shot for, A. Luson and R. Kennedy tiring for first place, and in the shoot off the former won the cup, R. Kennedy taking second prize, and A. O. Bourle 3rd prize after shooting off the tie with J. Roberts. Entries were then taken for a Double Rise competition at 10 birds, G. K. Boncroft with the excellent score of 9 kills being the winner, R. Kennedy, J. Cuningham, and A. O. Bourle dividing the 2nd prize.

The final event was a 10 bird competition at unknown traps and angles, which was won by D. W. Johnstone with 9 kills, R. Kennedy, J. Cuninghame tieing for second place with 7 kills.

CRICKET.

R. I. M. MATCHES.

The match played on the Oval on Saturday between the Royal Indian Marine and the National Bank O. C. resulted in a draw. Scores :—

R. I. M.—Lieut. Maundrett, c Raja b Cook 0; Chief-Engineer Shawell, b Hegde 4; Lieut. Vibart, c and b Hegde 6; Engineer Collins, b Hegde 9; Lieut. Marsden, run out 20, Lieut. Marsh, b Cook 31; Chief-Engineer Robertson, c Raja, b Hegde 15; Lieut. Kinch, b Hegde 13; Asst.-Engineer Greenlees, b Cook 2; Sub.-Lieut Nicoll, not out 0; and Lieut, Digby Berte, b Hegede 0; Extras 15, Total 111.

N. B. C. C.—Hegde, b Collins 5, Shamrao, not out 37; Cook, b Collins 10; Crawford, b Collins 0; Edekar run out 0; Crichton, c Vibart b Robertson 16; Raja not out 2, Pereira Sethna, Bhamdra and Moberji did not bat, Extras 6, Total 76.

The match played on the Oval on Sunday between the Military Officers and the Royal Indian Marine resulted in a draw. Scores:—

MILITARY OFFICERS.—Lieut. R. Gibson. c and b Collins 11; Capt. Wagstaff, run out 19; Lieut. Halliley, c Collins, b Maundrett 45 ; Capt. Scaife, c Shawell, b Smith 24; Capt. Rigby, not out 54 ; Capt. Boalth, l-b-w b Smith 10; Col. Smith, b Smith 5 ; Bannamann, b Collins 2 ; Onslow, st. Hughes Hallet, b Collins 4 ; Donner, c Marsh, b Collins, 1 ; A. N. Other, did not bat ; Extras, 8 ; Total, 183.

R.I.M.—Lt. Maundrett, b Donner 0; Sub.-Lt. Hughes Hallet, c Halliley, b Donner 6; Lieut. Vibart, b Donner, 1 ; Lieut. Marsden, b Onslow 0 ; Eng. Collins, c Boalth, b Donner 12; Sub Lieut. O. Smith, c Onslow, b Donner 9 ; Lieut Marsh, b Gibson 32 ; Chief Eng. Shawell, not out 56 ; Chief Eng. Robertson, Lieut. Wadeson, and Asst. Eng. Greenlees, did not bat. Extras 8, Total 124.

FORT OFFICE vs WORKS OFFICE.

The match played on the Oval on Saturday between the Fort Office and the Works Office of the Bombay Gas Co. Cricket Club. resulted in a win for the former by 5 runs Scores :—

FORT OFFICE.—Keshrinath, c and b Pagel, 3 ; Dayanand, c Cooke, b Pagel, 5 ; Chonker, c Pinto, b Edwards 32 ; Pitale, b Edwards, 0 ; Woodford, c Cunha, b Pagel, 0 ; Sadanand, b Edwards, 3 ; Paisley, b Edwards, 8 ; Kale, b Pagel, 1 ; Burch, not out 15 ; Penker, b Edwards, 1 ; Ramrao, b Pagel, 1 ; Extras 7 : Total 76.

WORKS OFFICE—Edwards, c b Paisley, 45 ; Lobo, run out, 0 ; Feegrade, c Woodford, b Kale, 6 ; Pagel, b Pitale, 5 ; Peters, b Pitale, 10 ; Cooke, c Pitale, b Paisley, 2 ; Fernandes c Burch, b Pitale, 0 ; D'Souza, b Paisley 0 ; Alvarez, b Pitale, 0 ; Pinto, not out, 1 ; D'Cunha, b Paisley, 0 ; Extras 2. Total 71.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting.

Second Entries closed on Tuesday, 27th August.
1st Day—SATURDAY, 21st September.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance—R. C. and Distance (1st Entries 25).
Zemindar of Sivagiri's ... ...Master Mason
Mr S A Wahed's... ... Lord Durham

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—Distance—1 1-4 Miles (1st Entries 30).
Mr M Gooculdass' ... ...Franconi

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs (1st Entries 21).
Sir A A Apcar's... ... ...Sequent

THE NEW PLATE—Distance—1 Mile (1st Entries 17).
H H Maharaja of Mysore's ...Sporran
H H Yuveraj of Mysore's ...Milford Lake

THE LANOWLI PLATE—Distance—1 Mile (1st Entries 27).
Mr Ali bin Talib's ... ...Nakib
" Abdoola Tamimi's ... ...France
" Jagan Nath Shivlal's ... ...Sun Sun
" M Gooculdass' ... ...Padsha

Second Day—WEDNESDAY, 25th September.

THE DECCAN PLATE—Distance—About 1 3-4 Miles over 8 flights (1st Entries 8).
Mr Welman's ... ...North
H H Maharaja of Mysore's ...Mary B

THE STEWARDS' PLATE—Distance—1 1-2 miles (1st Entries 18).
H H Yuveraja of Mysore's ...Milford Lake
H H Maharaja of Mysore's ...Mary B
Mr J Crawford's ...Monsoon by Santoi Queen of France

THE NEWBURY PLATE—Distance—About 5 furlongs (1st Entries 20).
Thakur Sripal Singh's ...East Pool by Eager Eastern Prize
Mr H L Fraser's ...Gleagarry

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance—1 1-4 (1st Entries 2[illegible])
Mr M Gooculdass' ...Padsha

THE TALEGAON PLATE—Distance—7 furlongs (1st Entries 25).
Mr Thimbles ... ...King
Do. ... ...Sahbar
" S Ebrahim's ... ...Solar Star
" J Crawford's ... ...Taki Khan
" Jagan Nath Shivlal's ... ...Aden

Third Day—SATURDAY, 28th September.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE—Distance—R. C. and Distance (1st Entries 22).
H H Yuveraja of Mysore's ...Milford Lake

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs (1st Entries 22).
H H Maharaja of Mysore's ...Mary B
Thakur Sripal Singh's ...Pool

THE KHANDALA PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 Miles (1st Entries 23).
Mr Ali bin Talib's ...Nakib
" Abdoola Tamimis ...France
" Jagan Nath Shivlal's ...Sun Sun

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE—Distance—6 Furlongs (1st Entries 34).
Mr Thimble's ... ...British King
Do. ... ...Sahbar
" S Ebrahim's ... ...Solar Star
" Jagan Nath Shivlal's ... ...Aden

Final Entries close on to-day, 3rd September.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

Hunan still Defiant.

THE prestige of the Republican Government has been dealt another heavy blow, and the time when the Government in Peking will be able to impose its will upon the provincial authorities has been rendered more remote than ever. According to telegram from our Peking correspondent not only is there an extensive recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy throughout Hunan, but the people feel their position with reference to the Government to be sufficiently strong for them to declare openly that they were "vehemently opposed to the suppression of the cultivation of opium under the former Government," and that compliance with the Imperial Edict was only gained by the taking of forcible measures. There can be no question of the attitude of mind of the Hunanese, for numerous instances have occurred recently of the deputies who were sent by the Government to destroy the poppy crop, not only being defied and beaten but actually murdered. We are told that the provincial authorities are powerless to resist the popular impulse, and that there is every prospect of an early return to the conditions that originally prevailed. Thus is the impotence of the authorities in Peking becoming more and more demonstrated by the ever-increasing arrogance of the provinces. In the first instance Canton threatened to form an entirely independent State, and certainly the Provincial Assembly has in practice followed its own inclinations; soon other provinces began to manifest something more than tendency, if hardly a clear determination, to act independently of the mandates issued from the Capital. More recently a scheme was formulated for the establishment of an opium farm in Yunnan to meet the local demand for the drug and for export to Tonking. Chekiang too when taken to task for the non-observance of the treaties with Great Britain, set at defiance the orders of the Government, and its determination is not likely to be weakened by the fact that an excellent crop of opium has now been harvested. Notwithstanding the treaty obligations of the Government and its instructions to the provinces, at the moment the poppy is being cultivated in Kweichow, Shansi, Szechuan, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Fukien and Yunnan.

Active steps were taken under the old regime to suppress both the cultivation of the poppy and opium smoking in Hunan. These measures were relaxed in the early days of the Revolution, and the farmers prepared their fields and sowed poppy at the first opportunity. But the new Government began to put into operation even more drastic measures than were enforced by the Manchus. The system of licensed establishments was ordered to be abolished and all private sales were prohibited. Further, stocks and supplies imported in the future were to be handed over to the Government Sale Bureau for sale. This was done in part only, for it has now been shown that smuggling has been extensively practised, while the divans, which were all closed, it is now reported, are being gradually reopened in defiance of the law. The plan of the new Government provided that a duty would be charged of one-third of the sale price of the opium, and that this money would go to the public purse to be utilized, after current expenses had been met, for founding refuges for those addicted to be opium habit; any surplus from this to be devoted to the payment of troops. So far as the regulations were carried out, the proceeds of sales were divided twice a month among the merchants concerned in proportion to the quantity of opium deposited by each. The system of granting permits to smokers was continued, but new permits had to be taken out, and it was announced that after a certain date no new permits would be issued. In accordance with this scheme the number of permits has been reduced from thousands to a few hundreds, but our correspondent declares that in spite of this the prevalence of the habit has not declined. It is not altogether surprising, therefore, with the farmers realizing that a fruitful source of revenue once taken away from them, is now again available that the cultivation of the poppy is being carried on extensively or that they should resent any interference from a Government that is unable to enforce its decrees without fear or favour in all parts of the land.

In these circumstances it may legitimately be argued that until the various provinces have decided individually to fulfil the treaty obligations which have been entered into on their behalf, no weight can be attached to the promises made by Peking. However great the desire may be to treat with China as a Republic, it is puerile to pretend that day by day the provinces are not taking up more definitely the position of a number of States without any agreement as to federation but entertaining hopes of the settlement of some definite plan of combined administration in the more or less distant future. As has been pointed out, the Central Government does not govern ; the Provisional Government is little more than a name. When a province finds it convenient to accept the mandates of the President they will be obeyed but when these are not acceptable the Provisional Government is incapable of more than an effort alternatively to cajole and frighten the provincials into submission. In the case of Chekiang a new Tutuh has been appointed and has been given instructions rigidly to suppress poppy cultivation and the habit of smoking the drug. And while every encouragement should be given to the attempts that are made to administer the law, yet past experience warns the onlooker against too great optimism. China has pleaded for the patient sympathy of foreigners, but apparently the authorities in Peking have themselves become weary of making abortive efforts to carry out the obligations which they have assumed. This is the only interpretation to be placed upon the statement contained in the telegram published yesterday, that the Chinese Government has given up acknowledging the numerous protests that are addressed to it by the British Government regarding breaches of the opium treaty, having already frankly admitted its inability to control the actions of the provincials in this respect.

—"North China Herald" (Aug. 10.)

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HIGH COURT—SEPT. 3.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

4-12,668-11	Jam R and D S Amarchand and Co vs Ramdas Vithaldas Edg G and Co
15-12 81-12	Payne and Co Lillavanti vs Bai Divalibai and others Maneck and T Payne and Co and Little and Co
24-12,568-12	Hiralal and Co Messrs Lalubhai Pragji and Bros vs Messrs Symons Barlow and Lang Craigie B and C
28-12,554-03	Payne and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sulleman Somji and others Little and Co
7-12,670-11	Mat J and M C Maganlal Pitamber vs Ramdas Vithaldas Durbar Edg G W and Co.
33-12,429-12	Subnis and G Ahmed Haji Mahomed vs Bai Nandgavri Mulji K and K.
21-12	In Re Govr Act VIII of 1890 and in re Kasimabai a minor, Bhimji and Co Javervahoo vs Dwarkadas Tricumdas Wadia G and Co and Ragh N and Co.
6-12,613-08	Nadirsha and D for a pauper Libaji Babaji Shivde and others vs Purka Dolia and others Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Short Causes.

604-11	Raghavaya Pandit M R Sabhrao vs Jrotoo V Anantaram Iyer and others Malvi H M and R.
419-11	Shamrao Limji Manekji vs W E Hillard.
581-12	Shamrao Tribhovandas Parmanandas and another vs Srimant Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Saheb Bhonsele.
590-12	Judah P V Dalvi vs T V Vassanji.
595-12	Shamrao Panaji Premaji vs Nathoo Oomaji Jamsetji.
634-12	D J Mantri Gangabai vs B R Kothare.
737-12	Rajbavaya Becherdas Manchand vs Harmukhrai Hanmanbux.
756-12	Craigie Messrs King King and Co vs Herbert Evans Charles Bayley Nepean.
772-12	Jamsetji Sakarchand Ahmerchand vs Motilal Nibalchand.
79.-12	Shroff Bhimji Shamji and Co vs Jethabhai Dipchand.
800-12	Shroff Bhimji Shamji and Co vs Dalsukhbhai Foolchand.
809-12	Jehangir Girdharlal Bulabux vs Toolaram Girdharilal.
834-12	Duphtary The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Alex J Agabeg.
841-12	Bicknell Messrs Nandlal Hiralal vs Messrs Jeram Shamji.
853-11	Mulji K and T Gulabdas Dayaram vs Hargowandas Mulchand Tyabji
866-12	Shroff M M Cama vs Permanandas Keshowji
875-12	Jamsetji Raichand Vardha and Co vs M E Jessawalla
877-12	Payne and Co Sulleman Hussein vs Walter Charlie Little and Co
881-12	Kanga and S Abdul Latiff bin Mahomed Saleh vs Ebrahim Cassum.
906-12	Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassam vs Albert Fetterle.
23-12	Capt and V Radnabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12	Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E,
479-11	Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10	Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Palamsey Velji.
93-11	Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
562-10	Jeh and S Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy A d H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1071-11	Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubaji Judah and S.
116-11	Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballapotia Ragh N and Co.
59-19	Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
373-11	M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Teckersey Payne and Co.
1182-12	Sms B and Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P
925-10	Mahh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianj Surjibhai Bhai K and G.
702-09	Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandesalias Janardhan Bapuji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Short Cause.

809-09	Jeh M and S Isac Ismail and Co vs H M Obedar Rahim Sahib.

For Further Directions and Costs on Com's Report

111-12	Sham M and H Bhaidas Tuskurdas and another vs Hanumanbux Harmukhrai Malvi H M and R

Commercial Cause.

321-11	Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shampji Tyabji D and Co

Long Causes.

93-12	Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbadin vs Karbella Begum Mulla and M
101-12	Moti and Cahmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
1039-11	Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11	Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11	Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdul Rasool Balloo Payne Co
351-11	Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxaman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11	Captain and V Rowji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D
332-11	Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others S B Mehta
617-10	Payne and Co Oplidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and others Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12	Mulla and M, P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.
875-11	Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.
51-11	Motishand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mirza M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

95-12	Little and Co Eliza Watson widow vs Florence Mary Watson Smetham B and Co
674-09	Maneck and Luxmibai vs N S Tamber Sham M and H.
832-11	Edg G W and Co Jeychandbhai Manchubhai vs Kadurbhai Ebrahim.
142-12	Payne and Co Khatizabai vs Noorbai widow Jam R and D and Manch and N
197-12	Payne and Co E M Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jeh and S
1208-12	Judah and Jafferji Hooseoalli vs C M Badshah Amin D
356-11	Mehta and D Kulsambai widow vs Mehrally Hamir Manch and N
557-11	Jehangir M and S Mahomed Nathoo and another vs Rehmatbai widow and others Payne and Co
395-11	E P D Gunna Gulabchand Bhagwanji vs. William Clarke and others Jeh M and S and Kanga and S.
738-12	Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed vs Kapurchand Mohunji—Little & Co.
1043-11	Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co. Ltd.—Payne and Co.
680-12	Payne and Co. Marshall and Co. vs Gordhandas Khatau, Craigie B and C.
31-12	Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstutz and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manch and M and Nh R P
141-12	Mehta and D Syed Ahmed Ebrahim vs Sukhlal Devidas Savakram M B Chothia.
812-10	Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K
561-11	Mulla and M Dhakeomal Kana Ram vs Shridam Gopinath and another Motichand and D
747-11	Pestonji R K and Co Gopal Kallianji Damodherdas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla
774-05	Wadia G and Co Jivibai widow vs Gordhandas Bhimji and others Little and Co
27-10	Matubai and M Fatmabai widow and others vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and others Smetham B and Co Payne and Co
296-08	Shamrao M and H Bai Navalbai Nagardas alias Nagindas Bhagwandas Edg G W and Co
244-12	Unwalla P and P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassom a firm vs A Readymoney and Co a Wadia G and Co
428-12	Ardeshir H D and Co Damji Hirji vs Kanji Khatao Jamsetji R and D
184-11	Jeh M and S Tullochchand Hookamchand vs Kashiram Jawatram Mulla and M
848-11	Malvi H M and R Bhaumal Shripal vs The British India S N Co Craigie B and and Co Bagh B and N

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

In the last three days good rains have fallen all over Kathiawar, brightening the prospects.

An Indian woman, named Yelle, died on Monday, at Bangalore, at the reputed age of 125 years.

Archdeacon Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Bower, and Mrs. Gill who are in England, are expected in Travancore in November.

Major Wood, Political Agent of Ghotulwad, will be transferred to Rajkot-Halar prant—when Mr. Harroll will take over charge from him.

The value of raw cotton exported from Rangoon in July amounted to Rs. 1,75,231. Three-quarters of this was shipped to foreign countries and the rest to India.

It is stated that the prospects for early pheasant shooting are very good in and around Mussoorie. Well-grown birds are chirping all over the jungle, but good sportsmen will wait till the 15th of next month

His Highness the Raja of Cochin has decided to supply the Princesses with the elements of higher education; until recently, says a contemporary, the Princes only learnt some Malayalam and a little bit of English.

For the first time since he came to Bengal Lord Carmichael has exercised his clemency towards a condemned man, His Excellency having commuted the sentence in the Backergunj murder case to one of transportation for life.

Haji Ahmad Musajee Salebjee has withdrawn his contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Muslim University Fund. In view of the recent Government decision, other leading Calcutta contributors contemplate following his example.

As desired by the Madras subscribers of the Tripoli Relief Fund, the Secretary there has remitted £1,539 to the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali and £621 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Constantinople. Both sums were collected from Muslims in the Presidency.

Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K. C. I. E., M. V. O., A. D. C., who was to have left Hyderabad for Mecca about the middle of September has postponed his trip to next year, as H. H. the Nizam intends proceeding on a tour to Bombay, Ajmeer and other places in India, probably in September.

Litigation still proceeds on a large scale in Oudh, although there was a marked decline in the number of cases instituted last year, when the number fell from 71,366 in 1910 to 64,572. The total value of suits instituted during the year was 189-1-2 lakhs, a decrease of 349-1-4 lakhs from the abnormal figures of 1910.

The next annual sessions of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Lucknow, on December 30th and 31st, 1912, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali. In a circular letter the Hony. Secretary notes that one of the many important matters that will come up for discussion will be the reforms in the constitution of the League.

"Indian Opinion" says that the Acting Immigration Officer of Natal, recently exacted fines upon a locally represented steamship company in respect of two Indian firemen who deserted from a ship in spite of the presence of a policeman or guard to prevent escapes. This official's actions have been the cause of representations to the Minister of the Interior.

The receipts of the last Magh Mela at Allahabad, were Rs. 49,879 and the expenditure was Rs. 46,595. The receipts were more than those of last year by over Rs. 15,000 and by over Rs. 23,000 than those of the Adh Kumbh year 1900. But they were less by Rs. 12,600 than the receipts of the Kumbh year 1906. The expenditure too was more than that of 1911 by Rs. 10,915 and more than that of 1900 by Rs. 2,335, while it was less than that of 1906 by Rs. 43,409.

A well attended public meeting of tradesmen, bankers and others was held on Sunday at the People's Hall, Secunderabad, to consider a reference made by the Government of India, Army Department, to the local administration regarding the ambiguity of the Civil Procedure Code with respect to the attachment of officers' pay. The meeting was convened by the Secunderabad Trades Association at the request of the Civil Judge. Mr. Haver, President of the S. T. A., occupied the chair and after some discussion it was resolved that as the subject was of such importance to the trade interests of Secunderabad, the largest military station in India, the meeting be adjourned one week to enable the committee comprising representatives of Trades Associations House Owners' Association, the Bar Association, and the Marwari community thoroughly to discuss the matter and frame resolutions.

RAILWAY NOTES.

(From "Indian Engineering")

Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd., have, we hear, an order for the supply of country stationery and paper of their own manufacture to the Bengal and North-Western Railway during the current year.

Mr. W. H. Wolff, Chief Engineer of the broad guage sections of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, contemplates taking long leave Home next spring preparatory to ritirement after 30 years service.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway will provide fifty more Bogie Hopper Metre Gauge Wagons, which are required for the conveyance of sleepers, ballast, bricks, etc., on the metre gauge sections o the line.

The grant of small scholarships from the East Indian Railway Colliery Benefit Fund has been sanctioned to the children of the colliery employees who have passed the lower primary examination to enable them to go up for the upper primary.

The underframe shop for carriage and wagon stock in the Lillooah C. and W. Shops of the East Indian Railway is operated by a pneumatic plant installation; and it is understood that two air receivers are being provided which will facilitate its efficient working.

The Marwar Durbar in Rajputana have obtained sanction to construct a light line of railway on the metre gauge from Jodhpur station on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway to Phalodi, a distance of 80 1-2 miles. The new extension will run from Jodhpur station in a north-westerly direction to the town of Phalodi and should form an useful feeder to the Durbar's main system.

Contracts have been placed at Home for four of the main girder spans, 345 feet 11-2 inch centres of bearing and suitable for a double broad gauge track, which are required for Lower Ganges Bridge, Sara. The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ld., Darlington, are supplying two of the spans and Messrs. Braithwaite and Kirk, Limited, Crown Bridge Works, West Bromwich, are supplying two spans.

The North-Western State Railway Administration who work and maintain the Southern Punjab Railway Company's line, are arranging for extensive renewals of the old creosote and deodar wooden sleepers in the Bhatinda district, covering about 35 miles of track. The S. P. R. is the chord route between Delhi and the port of Karachi and requires a first class road for the fast and heavy traffic.

It is understood that the North-Western State Railway will be obtaining from Home during the ensuing financial year 1913-14, the following 85 additional broad gauge locomotive engines, namely, 32 H. Goods Class, 2—8—0 type; 30 Standard Goods 0—6—0 type; 3 Standard Tank, 0—6—0 type; 10 Standard Passenger, 4—4—0 type; and 10 Passenger Tank engines, 2—6—4 type. The order is a large one for British locomotive builders. The revised cadre of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Locomotive Carriage and Wagon, and Electrical Departments provides, it is understood, for 21 superior appointments as under. Maximum pay per mensem:—1 Chief Mechanical Engineer, Rs. 2,000; 1 Superintendent of Workshops, Rs. 1,400; 1 Superintendent Running Section, Rs. 1,400; 1 Assistant Superintendent, Workshops, Carriage and Wagon Section, Kharpur, Rs. 800; 1 Assistant Superintendent, Locomotive Section, Kharpur, Rs. 800; 1 Assistant Superintendent, Nagpur Workshops, Rs. 800; 6 District Locomotive Superintendents, Rs. 1,200; 6 Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, Rs. 600; 1 Superintendent, Electrical Branch, Rs. 1,400; 1 Assistant Superintendent, Electrical Branch, Rs. 800; 1 Assistant Electrical Engineer, Rs. 600. Total 21.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Lord Meath, whose house in Lancaster Gate has been burgled, with disaster to the burglar, has been closely identified with a considerable number of public movements, mainly in London. He was very active for the Hospital Saturday Fund, both in London and Dublin, at the inception of the movement. He founded the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, and afterwards on the L. C. C. became the first Chairman of the Parks Committee. He has also helped the Church Army, but in the last two or three years there has been nothing in which he has worked harder than in the organisation of Empire Day.

The unveiling by the Duke of Connaught of the Nova Scotia Memorial may render it of interest to recall the fact that Nova Scotia was the See of the first Anglican Colonial bishop. On the breaking out of the War of American Independence, Dr. Inglis, an Irishman educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and the son of a Donegal rector, was rector of Trinity Church, New York. He was a perfervid loyalist. He was at first solicited, then peremptorily requested, not to read the prayers for the King and the Royal Family in the services of the church. He took no notice of these representations. He was then warned that if he persisted he would be shot. When he next read the State prayers arms were actually levelled at him in church. He, however, read the prayers, apparently heedless of the surroundings. Feeling, however, ran so high that he thought it better to leave New York. He migrated to Nova Scotia and became Bishop of Nova Scotia and the first English bishop ever appointed to a Colonial diocese.

There is a memorial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, to Bishop Inglis. The Bishop, on leaving New York buried several articles of plate, and amongst them a massive silver coffee-pot. On visiting New York many years afterwards, he disinterred the buried treasure. The coffee-pot is now in the possession of the Bishop's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Laurie, the widow of Lieutenant-General Laurie, C. B., M. P., who for ten years represented the Pembroke Burghs in the House of Commons in the Unionist interest.

In her delightful book on Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning, Lady Ritchie, whom it is hardly possible to think of otherwise than as Miss Anne Thackeray, has something pleasant and interesting to say about Ruskin's backing up of Miss Octavia Hill. She places the amount of the original loan at £700, which had to be increased, no doubt, with the growth of the scheme. "I had not great ideas of what must be done," Miss Hill wrote long ago in one of the reviews. "My strongest efforts were to be used to rouse habits of industry and effort. The plan was one which depended on just governing more than helping. . . . I laid the scheme before Mr. Ruskin, who entered into it most warmly. He at once came forward with all the necessary money, and took the whole risk of the undertaking upon himself. He showed me, however, that it would be far more useful if it could be made to pay—that a working-man ought to be able to pay for his own house."

Miss Hill spoke of her tenants, says Lady Ritchie, with the knowledge that people bring whose genius belongs to the work into which they throw their hearts, and Mr. Ruskin was the first to recognise her gifts. Ruskin's father, the "entirely honest merchant," had his doubts. He wrote to E. S. Dallas: "As a City man I am half with the "Times" in believing my son and Dr. Guthrie innocent of political economy; but these geniuses sometimes in their very simplicity hit upon the right thing, whilst your ponderous discusser twaddles on in endless mazes lost."

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands, whose threatened resignation of his See has caused some amount of surprise, in common with other prelates presiding over missionary and Colonial dioceses, has an immense area under his spiritual jurisdiction. The Falkland Islands proper are the southernmost British possession in the world, the British inhabitants numbering about 2,000. The cathedral church of the Bishop is situated at Stanley, the capital. Dr. Blair, as he has explained, also has to take under his charge the Anglican churches and people in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, and there are many unevangelised Indian tribes still remaining in the interior. He himself resides at Valparaiso.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who completed his fiftieth year the other day, formally entered the Navy at Kiel, when he was sixteen, and almost immediately afterwards started in a corvette on a voyage round the world, which lasted about two years. His mother, the late Empress Frederick, who in his absence had lost her third and younger son, Prince Waldemar, wanted to have him home again before the voyage was completed. But his grandfather, William I., would not hear of it. "As the Prince's grandfather, I am deeply grieved that, as Emperor, I am obliged to refuse your request," he told his anxious daughter-in-law. Prince Henry, Admiral-in-Chief and Inspector-General of the German Navy, is closely related by marriage to an officer holding high and active rank under the British Admiralty, Prince Louis of Battenberg. The two Admirals married sisters, daughters of the late Princess Alice of Great Britain, Grand Duchess of Hesse. There was a black shadow over Prince Henry's marriage for the Emperor Frederick, his father, who attended the ceremony at Charlottenburg—almost his last public appearance—was then known to be dying man. In less than a month he was dead.

The Master of Elibank restores the title of Murray to the Peerage. It was once a famous Stuart title, and one Earl of Murray was Regent of Scotland, and another James the Second's Lord High Commissioner. The Murrays themselves have won many honours. Murray is the family name of Lord Dunmore, Lord Mansfield, Lord Dunedin, and Lord Elibank, while a bishop, three generals, two privy councillors, three Colonial Ministers, three baronets, and seven knights are a few of the Murrays in the roll of distinguished men to-day.

Mr. Max Green, who has become Chairman of the Irish Prisons Board, has been for some years one of the most popular officials at Dublin Castle, where he has acted as Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, a position which has brought him into close contact with not only political affairs, but with all the society which congregates at the Viceregal Court. A shrewd and witty Irishman, he has been most popular at Dublin Castle, and has played a conspicuous part in its life. His new appointment carries with it a salary of £1,200 a year, which is nearly £400 more than that which is attached to the private secretaryship.

Street widening in London is a slow business, except where the drastic measures which created Kingsway and Aldwych are possible. The putting of a few feet of extra width on to Fleet-street has been in progress for more years than one cares to count, writes a correspondent, but there would seem to be a prospect of a comparatively early termination to the process. Several of the buildings, west of Salisbury-court, are at the moment in the hands of the wreckers, and the big insurance office which hid Serjeants' Inn from the street is levelled to the ground, to rise again in even finer proportions. Further east hoardings are making their appearance. This is the last section to be widened, and when it is done London will have to be content for a few generations with what is still its main avenue from west to east. The misfortune is that while the widening has been going on the whole problem of street traffic has changed. Had the City known of the coming of the motor-car, bringing with it the ponderous new omnibuses, it would probably have decided on an extra ten feet in width. The increase in traffic has kept pace with the growth in the space for its accommodation, and we shall be as crowded as ever. But that extra ten feet would have been a problem, since many of the business places which have already been reconstructed are inconveniently lessened in their space as it is.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"Gentlemen, look at this evidence!"

YOU could not ask for more intelligent and trustworthy witnesses than these well-known people who have come forward, of their own free will, to testify in public that they have taken Sanatogen—that it did really benefit their health—and that it specially benefited their nerves.

Weigh their evidence well, gentlemen! And remember that, if necessary, I can produce over 16,000 original letters, signed by responsible practising physicians, who commend Sanatogen because of the excellent results which they have obtained from it in cases of nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, sleeplessness, depression, lassitude, anæmia, digestive disorders, and various wasting diseases.

But, gentlemen, I will not ask you to base your final verdict even upon this evidence. I will ask you to give your verdict upon the evidence of your own senses—to let your own bodies tell you whether Sanatogen is a true health-giver.

In one word, gentlemen, I will ask you to try Sanatogen for yourselves.

[NOTE—Sanatogen is obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars. If *you* are feeling run down or suffering from any nervous weakness or disorder try Sanatogen *to-day*. It cannot fail to benefit you as it has benefited those mentioned below.]

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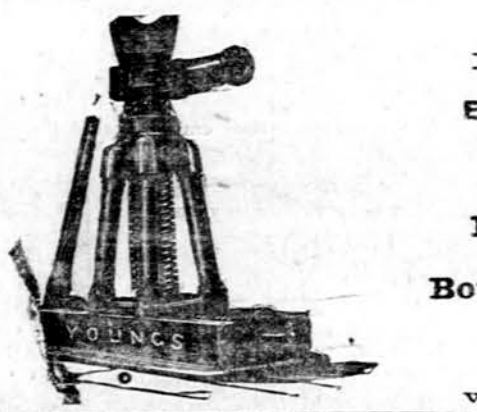

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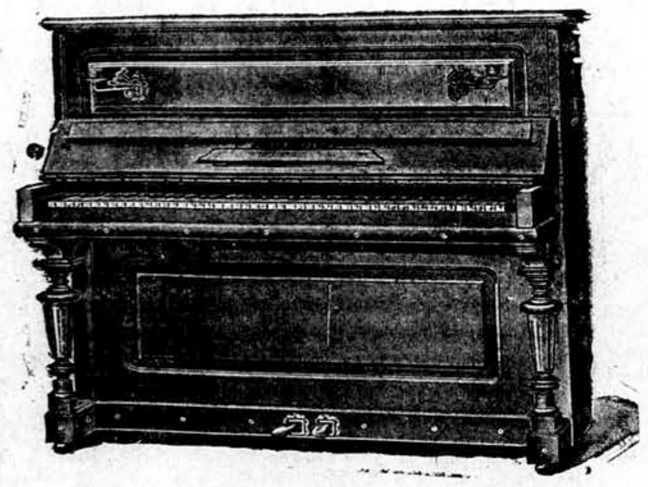

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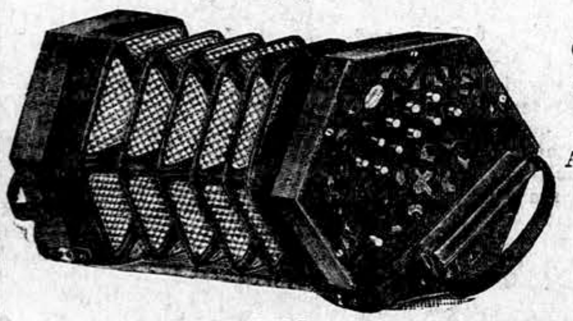

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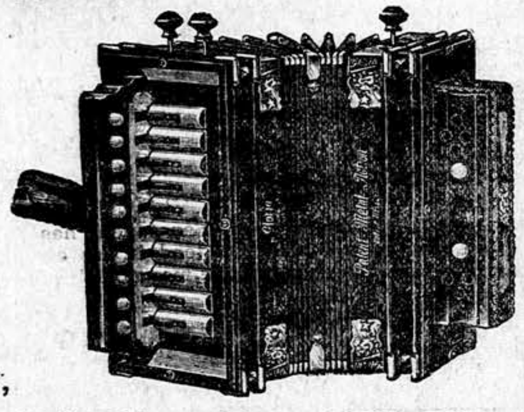

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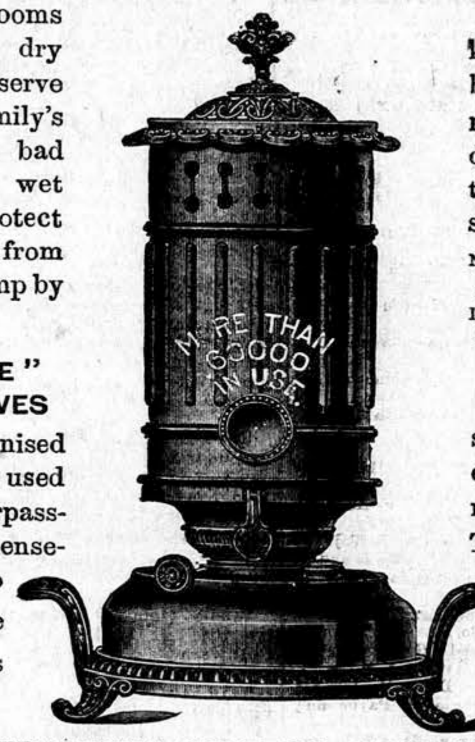

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